# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 15 NOVEMBER 1983

### PLO Affairs

Supporters and opponents of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat exchanged heavy artillery and rocket fire around Tripoli and Al-Baddawi camp early on 15 November, Beirut radio reported. 'Arafat loyalist sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo said 60 Syrian tanks were attacking under cover of heavy artillery directed at Al-Baddawi and 'Arafat's command headquarters in Tripoli. While 'Arafat's sources held the Syrians responsible for starting the latest round of fighting, Voice of Palestinian Revolution, the dissident radio broadcasting from the Turbul area, accused 'Arafat's forces of opening intense fire on the "forces of the revolution and uprising" in order to escalate the situation.

The renewed fighting followed an announcement by 'Arafat's spokesman in Tripoli declaring the PLO leader's readiness to send a peace delegation to Damascus for talks with the Syrian leaders, according to Radio Monte Carlo. The spokesman also revealed that Saudi King Fahd had promised 'Arafat that he would try to consolidate the cease-fire and form an Arab mediation committee to settle the PLO leader's differences with both the Syrians and the Palestinian dissidents. Earlier, at a press conference reported by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio, 'Arafat said he will leave Tripoli "when the situation returns to normal." The PLO leader also told KUNA that PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi will lead a PLO delegation to Moscow "next week." Meanwhile, Qaddumi and Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf discussed the Lebanon situation with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Tunis, according to Tunis radio.

### Jordan

Jordan arrested three members of the Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal, also known as Sabri al-Banna, who were carrying "important documents," including instructions to blow up Jordanian intelligence headquarters and U.S., French, and British airline offices and assassinate various foreign ambassadors, the Voice of Lebanon announced. The radio added that Jordanian authorities have launched a "major" helicopter-borne search campaign along the border with Syria.

### Lebanon

Political Developments — Shi'ite religious leader Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, in an interview with the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ*, categorically rejected accusations that he was responsible for the bomb attacks on the U.S. and French contingent headquarters in Beirut, adding that he does "not believe that such methods lead to decisive and positive results." Meanwhile, the Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the deputy commander of the Iranian Revolution Guards Corps, accompanied by a number of officers, arrived in Ba'labakk for meetings with Iranian officials in the area.

Military Developments — Citing "highly placed military sources," the Voice of Lebanon reported that the missiles fired at U.S. aircraft on 10 November were SAM-8's launched from batteries manned by Syrian soldiers trained by Soviet experts. The radio added that following the incident the Syrian command moved the batteries because they were discovered by U.S. planes. Meanwhile, U.S. aircraft continued their overflights on 14 november following shellfire near U.S. ships off Antilyas, the radio added. According to the report, a rocket launcher in Bhamdun opened fire at the shore area of Antilyas, where U.S. ships were anchored.

Lebanese Army positions around Suq al-Gharb continue to receive heavy shelling, Beirut radio said. The Voice of Arab Lebanon reported the Phalangist militia command headquarters in Ar-Rumaylah was destroyed by a "big explosion," but the cause of the explosion was not reported.

East Beirut was subjected to sporadic shelling throughout 14 November, which intensified early on 15 November but stopped when a cease-fire agreement was reached, Beirut radio reported.

### Saudi Arabia

An official information spokesman cited by SPA denied *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* report that the Saudis had paid $4 billion to secure the 25 September cease-fire between the Lebanese Government and the Syrian-backed opposition.

### Israel

There is no immediate threat of war with Syria, but Israel must be "very alert," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated in an interview with the FRG paper *DIE WELT* reported by Jerusalem radio. He also expressed concern over the prospect of West German military cooperation with Saudi Arabia.

### Iraq

Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived in Baghdad for talks on cooperation in the oil industry field, according to INA.

### Iran

In a speech to a group of Friday imams and province governors general and governors reported by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri spoke of a "trend or policy" in education departments, the Guards Corps, the bazaar, and other organizations of expelling or isolating "some people" after testing them on "futile and unnecessary questions." Montazeri maintained that "this trend" should be "decisively stopped" because it creates discontent and is contrary to the interests of the Islamic Republic.

FBIS

# DAILY REPORT

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### Al-Baddawi Camp Shelled 15 November

*JN151013 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] A short while ago, a Palestinian military source stated the following:

The Al-Baddawi refugee camp, north of Tripoli, is being subjected to artillery barrages at the rate of 30 shells a minute. He added that the shelling had hit several Tripoli quarters and that the shelling and the attack continue until this moment.

The attack began at 0600 today on all the axes of the camp and the shelling, which has killed and wounded many, hit the area in Tripoli where 'Arafat's general command headquarters is located.

### Beirut on Three-Pronged Attack

*NC151025 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] The latest information from northern Lebanon indicates that the shelling of Al-Baddawi has intensified and that the forces attacking the camp have made advances. Meanwhile, shells are falling on the outskirts of Tripoli.

The attack on Al-Baddawi began this morning on three axes — the Al-'Ayruniyah-government hospital axis, the Jabal Muhsin axis, and the Dayr 'Ammar-Iraqi Petroleum Company building axis. Security reports says that the dissidents are advancing quickly on the Ba'l Muhsin axis. They have also controlled the hills overlooking the hospital and occupied the orphanage building in the Al-Mankubin locality.

While the Palestinian news agency accused the dissidents of preparing for their attack with a heavy shelling of Al-Qubbah and Al-Mankubin, the dissidents in turn broadcast a statement from Nahr al-Barid camp, which is under their control, accusing 'Arafat and his supporters of starting the shooting.

### Turbul VOPR Report

*NC150713 Turbul Lebanon Voice of Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 0558 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] At 0700 today the 'Arafat forces opened fire on the forces of the revolution and uprising. Our military correspondent says the intensity of the 'Arafatite gunfire indicates the 'Arafat forces are seeking to escalate the situation at a time when the revolution's forces are displaying reason and wisdom.

We hold 'Arafat, Khalil al-Wazir, and their group fully responsible for this escalation, which reveals disregard for the lives of our people and lack of responsibility and commitment to pledges.

### Al-Baddawi Urged To Rebel Against 'Arafat

*NC150935 Turbul Lebanon Voice of Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 0640 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Station appeal]

[Excerpt] Call, Call, call. O brothers in arms in Al-Baddawi: Rebel against the 'Arafatite cliques. Reject the orders of 'Arafat and his aides. Prove to those who have broken away from the people and revolution that the Palestinian rifle will be trained only at the people's enemies and at our Zionist-imperialist enemy.

O brothers in arms, our brothers in Al-Baddawi, reject the orders of 'Arafat and his aides and join your brothers in the revolution so that all the fighters will join hands with love and faith in carrying on the march of amred struggle.

O kinfolk in Al-Baddawi, 'Arafat wants to destroy your camp and houses. Declare disobedience and refrain from giving any facilities or services to 'Arafat's deviationist cliques.

### 'Arafat Ready To Send Delegation to Syria

*JN150705 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat yesterday announced that he is ready to send a peace delegation to Damascus for direct talks with the Syrian officials and for ending the current internecine fighting between the Palestinian factions. This was stated yesterday by 'Arafat's spokesman Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, who also pointed out that 'Arafat obtained a promise from Saudi King Fahd, during the telephone conversation between the two the day before yesterday, that he will exert every effort to entrench the cease-fire and form an Arab mediation committee to settle the differences between 'Arafat and Damascus and the internal Palestinian differences.

### Al-Hasan Leaves Amman for Saudi Arabia

*JN150902 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Nov 83 p 1*

[Text] Amman — Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has left Amman for Saudi Arabia on a mission which has been described as urgent.

Al-Hasan will meet with a number of Saudi officials and with some Fatah Central Committee members who are in Saudi Arabia.

### Al-Hasan on Meeting With Syrian President

*GF131440 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 12 Nov 83 p 1*

[Text] Khalid Al-Hasan [Abu as-Sa'id], member of the PLO Executive Committee, has revealed that it was King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia who arranged his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last month.

In a press conference held at the PLO office in Kuwait yesterday, Al-Hasan said President al-Asad told him that there is no political dispute between Syria and Fatah and that Syria supports the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking.

Al-Hasan said that he asked President al-Asad to explain this fact in detail to him and he told Damascus that Palestinian decisions are not the result of a rigid stance, that is, we do not seek to provoke the hostility of any Arab party either on the political level or through alliances.

Al-Hasan said: We insist on independent Palestinian decisionmaking and on the use of the word "guardian" when referring to the independence of our decisionmaking. This means that decisionsmaking is firmly linked to the Palestinian people's national rights.

Abu as-Sa'id said President al-Asad told him that Syria is not involved in the Palestinian battles currently going on in northern Lebanon and that Syria is not a participant in the fighting and had nothing to do with the two parties which are fighting each other.

Abu as-Sa'id announced that he agreed with Al-Asad that Syria should play the role of a channel in order "to convey our views" and that Colonel Muhammad Nasif was chosen to be the liaison officer.

Khalid al-Hasan said: We tried our best to resolve the matter democratically. However, we were surprised by what is going on in Tripoli. In our contacts with the Arab brothers, we asked them to Discuss with the Syrian brothers these two points: either we agree with each other or we will withdraw because we do not want to fight because we know that continued fighting would be detrimenal to the masses, Al-Hasan concluded.

### Faruq Qaddumi To Visit USSR 'Next Week'

*GF141634 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Brother Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has said that Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Deaprtment, will lead a PLO delegation to Moscow next week on a visit to the Soviet Union. Brother Abu Ammar said the situation in Tripoli is better than ever and that intermittent breaches of the cease-fire has been occurring since yesterday. He pointed out that he is in constant contact with some Arab officials to stabilize the cease-fire.

### Qaddumi, 'Abbas Refute Dissident Claims

*GF121033 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] Manama, 12 Nov (WAKH) — Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department head, has asserted that the PLO has made unceasing efforts to contact the dissidents to tackle the situation. The most recent efforts were made 2 weeks ago by Khalid al-Hasan, member of the PLO Executive Committee. In a statement published here in today's issue of the weekly newspaper *AL-ADWA'*, Qaddumi said: Dissident leaders insisted on negotiations to take place in the Rhodes style — by exchanging memos and having every side is in one room. The mediator who carried the memos was a senior Syrian official. However, they replied to the first memo prepared by Khalid al-Hasan in a tough manner and then broke off the negotiations.

In reply to a question on statements by the dissidents or opponents that the PLO leadership is responding to Arab and international pressures in weakness, Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutf, said: We are part of the Arab homeland. We affect it and are affected by it. The United States and its allies knew that this is the stand suitable to end the organization. We were affected by Egypt's presence in the Camp David trench, by the estrangement between Syria and Iraq and between Syria and Jordan, and by the Iraqi-Iranian war which was imposed on Iraq. We were also affected by the Polisario conflict, which engaged the Arab Maghreb countries. Indeed, the Western oil plot against the Gulf countries was, and still is, putting pressure on us apart from the severe onslaught the nationalist forces in Lebanon are being subjected to.

Referring to the Iraqi-Iranian war, Qaddumi said: The PLO has made efforts and has mediated in it because weakening Iraq means weakening the Palestinian revolution. However, these efforts were rejected by Iran, despite the fact that Iraq welcomed the mediation and responded to it to preserve Muslim blood.

Regarding the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference, the Palestinian official expressed the PLO's hope that this conference will succeed because this will secure the stands of the nationalist forces which are opposing the accord signed under U.S. duress and blackmail and will also provide security for the 400,000 Palestinians living in Lebanon.

Mahmud 'Abbas, Fatah Central Committee member, affirmed that what is currently taking place on the Palestinian scene is not aimed at PLO leader Abu 'Ammar, as some believe, or at the PLO leadership, as is being reported; the final plot is aimed at liquidating the PLO to pass what has been agreed on in secret through the U.S. envoys to the Arab region.

In a statement to the same newspaper, Mamud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, said: We will not relinquish the PLO because it has gained its political, military, Arab, and international weight in a way that would foil this plot — and this is what so many people fear. We are confident that majority is on our side, regardless of what they claim. We refuse to harm this Palestinian body, and the decision is now up to the Palestinians alone. But if the dissidents want to set up their own organization, history will not be lenient with them.

Abu Mazin said. Withdrawal from Tripoli will be difficult. If some imagine that we will be an easy prey, they are wrong because we withdrew from Beirut under unlimited Arab and international pressures and not for military reasons or because of defeat. The elite of our military cadres who left for Tunis, Yemen, Iraq, Sudan, and Syria are now in the battlefield.

Abu Mazin refuted the claims by the dissidents against Fatah that the majority is on their side. He said: Amid the confusion, the cards can be mixed up. We made it clear, despite the armed attacks on our camps, the occupation of offices abroad, and the falsifications by the dissidents, that one truth remains through which we can judge the whole situation: A mere look at the camps makes us judge claims for majority. Let us ask: With whom do our young men and women of these camps — even those inside Syria, which includes tens of thousands — stand? They are the real majority.

### 'Arafat 14 Nov News Conference in Tripoli Reported

*LD142106 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 14 Nov 83*

["Summary" of news conference given by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, in Tripoli, Lebanon, on 14 November 1983 — read by announcer]

[Text] Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, commander in chief of the forces of the Palestine Revolution, said at a news conference today in Tripoli that the Syrian and Libyan forces tried at midnight last night to advance toward our positions, but our forces repulsed them. Since early morning the Syrian forces have been shelling the area around Al-Baddawi camp and its outskirts. The shells hit what is left of the oil tanks at Tripoli refinery. Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized the determination of these forces to destroy the refinery totally and said this shelling is considered a flagrant violation of the cease-fire. Abu 'Ammar added: We tried to answer this flagrant violation of the cease-fire but on an extremely low level merely to answer them and to foil the attempted military infiltration by the Syrian forces into Al-Baddawi camp. We had to be cautious about further attempts during the following hours. Nevertheless, we were ready for any attempt of infiltration by them, but they did not try again.

As to the mediation undertaken by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad contacted him yesterday and today. Moreover, some of our friends the Algerians also contacted us. We also had contacts with our friends the Soviets. I have sent an urgent message to Mrs Indira Gandhi in connection with the mediation she conducted between the PLO and Syria, particularly since we are members of the Nonaligned Movement, which is currently chaired by Mrs Gandhi.

Brother Abu 'Ammar went on to say that before his arrival in northern Lebanon he conferred with a special envoy sent by the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn. In this connection he mentioned that two members of the Fatah Central Committee, Brothers Hani al-Hasan and Rafiq an-Natshah, went to Jordan 2 weeks ago and that they are to follow up the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. At the same time, we are in permanent and constant touch with our brothers in Algeria, Iraq, South Yemen, and with the GCC, which has sent a deleagtion led by the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Jabir, to follow up the mediation mission.

Replying to a question about the observers, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee said: I learned a hard lesson following our departure from Beirut. The massacres of Sabra and Shatila were committed after our departure from Beirut; I still remember what happened at the Tal az-Za'tar camp of massacres. For this reason, the most important thing I underline here is the question of the observers. If these are not available, then I demand observers from the Arab states. We must remember that in 1976 forces were sent from Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, and Kuwait side by side with the Syrian forces. There are no obstacles to the return of such forces but without the Syrian forces this time, the forces which are now besieging the town of Tripoli.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: My military command is situated in the city of Tunis and in the town of San'a'; I am here because it is my duty to be with my people and with my forces to face the danger and the aggression. When the situation returns to normal, I shall leave Tripoli to continue my work for the sake of my people because the PLO is not a military base but 5 million Palestinian compatriots.

With regard to the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) Abu 'Ammar said we have one battalion in Egypt, the 'Ayn Jalud battalion, while the rest of the battalions are under the orders of the Syrian command which has driven most of their soldiers and officers to attack the camps of our people in Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid. But the majority of the soldiers and officers of these units have refused to carry out the orders issued by the Syrian command and some of them have joined the forces of the Palestine revolution so that they can defend their revolution and the camps of their people against the Syrian and Libyan criminal attacks.

At his news conference, Abu 'Ammar said: Last year I established official contacts with the Egyptians during the siege in Beirut where I was together with my brothers the fighters, but today I say that I am not prepared to contact the Egyptians no matter what the circumstances are, and particularly during the past few days. It was the Egyptians who contacted some of my colleagues outside the Tripoli area. We all must take into consideration what the Arab masses have done since the signing of the Camp David agreement. I realized full well that Egypt had become isolated and moved away from the correct and sound course which leads the Palestinian people to liberation. We did our utmost to contact the new Egyptian regime to surmount all the obstacles facing us.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad informed me last night that he will continue his contacts with the Syrians. There exists a subcommittee, with Damascus as its headquarters, which is carrying out the contacts on the spot. Shaykh Sabah told me that if it becomes necessary he will go to Damascus himself to head a highest-level delegation to Damascus for the same purpose.

Replying to a question connected with the Israeli prisoners held by the PLO, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I must say that it is not we who are conducting the negotiations on this topic and that one of these prisoners is in a state of hysteria as a result of his being in a place which was subjected to fierce shelling by Syria. A committee has been formed to contact him and to look after his well-being.

**Remarks in L'AVANTI**

*AU150907 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[All quotation makrs as received]

[Text](ANSA) Rome, November 15 — In an interview published today by the Italian Socialist Party Daily *"L' AVANTI"* the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat warns that he present situation in Lebanon is a "volcano" which could errupt and "(?affect) the entire Mediterranean area".

'Arafat believes that the Soviet Union has not sided with Syria against the PLO but is rather in position "critical of both Arab forces." The PLO leader charges instead the United States of being "against the Palestinians".

'Arafat was full of praise for the Italian military peace- keeping force in Beirut and for the role played by Italy in the Middle East. He claims in the interview that the visit to Damascus last week by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti may "not have been entirely successful" but was of "importance" for the PLO and for the Syrians. The leader of the PLO says that the "Syrians should have understood by now that Europe is on the side of the PLO and is against another Sabra and Shatila." Sabra and Shatila were the Palestinian refugee camps on the suburb of Beirut where on September 1982 thousands of Palestinian civilians were massacred by phalangist soldiers.

'Arafat thanks his "friend" Italian Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi for his willingness to "help" the PLO. This was an acknowledgement tot he Italian Government for its offer to evacuate him from Tripoli, the northern lebanese city last week when it was feared that he would have been killed during the intense fighting between the rival Palestinian factions.

'Arafat also says in the interview, that if negotations with Israel on prisoner exchange are successful Italian ships could be used for their transportation.

**AL-MAJALLAH Interview**

*NC111423 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] London, 11 Nov (MENA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has praised President Husni Mubarak's latest stand and he appealed to him to stand with Egypt's weight on the side of the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular. He said that Palestine is a trust for every Egyptian. In a statement made to the London-based Arabic magazine *AL-MAJALLAH* prior to the eruption of the latest battle in Tripoli, 'Arafat says he appreciates President Mubarak's latest statement to the effect that 99 percent of the cards of the Middle East problem are in the hands of the Arabs themselves and not in the hands of the United States.

In *AL-MAJALLAH*'s Saturday issue 'Arafat says that we are on the threshold of a new stage aimed at changing the Arab alliances. He said that a map of new alliances is being drawn up in the area.

Asked about reports on a U.S.-Syrian agreement and that the head of the revolution is part of this agreement, 'Arafat says that Syria should answer this and that the Arab leaders and officials must adopt a serious stand, because what is taking place is very dangerous.

'Arafat points out that he has received a message from the Soviet leadership and that he answered the message. He says that both messages are related to the efforts the Soviet Union is making to normalize Syrian-Palestinian relations. In addition, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and India are making similar efforts. He says that Moscow's position is extremely embarrassing, because it is faced with a battle between the Palestinian friend and the Syrian ally, with which it is linked by a friendship treaty.

In the meantime, *AL-MAJALLAH* publishes the story of the latest battle in Tripoli to topple 'Arafat. It says that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held a 6-hour meeting with senior Fatah leader Khalid al-Hasan during which they focused on the nature of 'Arafat's leadership of the Palestinian action. *AL-MAJALLAH* quotes Al-Asad as saying that the new developments in the Palestinian issue will impose a drastic change in the Palestinian leadership and in the methods of Palestinian action, including the replacement of 'Arafat himself, because he is no longer fit to lead the Palestinian people.

Under the headline "Al-Asad Tells Khalid al-Hasan 'Arafat Is Not Fit To Lead the Palestinians," *AL-MAJALLAH* says that the Syrians offered to Khalid al-Hasan to lead the PLO Executive Committee, but he refused. They then offered the leadership to two other Fatah Central Committee members, but all refused this offer categorically and insisted on 'Arafat's remaining the head of the Palestinian struggle.

*AL-MAJALLAH* further says that Nimr Salih, a dissident leader who recently chaired a meeting of the rebels, affirmed that what he called a public trial will be held to convict 'Arafat of the crimes he has committed against the Palestinian people, the Arab nation, and the liquidation of the Lebanese Communist Party in Tripoli. *AL-MAJALLAH* points out that Nimr Salih stressed that the trial will involve all 'Arafat's aides, his senior loyalists, as well as other Central Committee members, including Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, and Faruq Qaddumi.

**Saudi Paper: Fatah Considering Covert Action**

*GF141919 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 11 Nov 83 p 1*

*[AL-MADINAH* dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] *AL-MADINAH* has learned from sources close to the Fatah Central Committee's meetings which were held in Tunis recently that expanded discussion was held on a plan to confront

the coming stage and the effect of the latest Tripoli events. *AL-MADINAH has also learned that the plan will not exclude* those who have committeed crimes against the Palestinian revolution, either by supplying weapons to be used against it or by providing cover for such actions. The plan provides for armed Palestinian action to revert to covert action.

*AL-MADINAH* learned that discussion of this plan is continuing among different Palestinian cadres, including military cadres who recently attended the Palestinian regional conference.

A comprehensive review was made during the meetings of recent events, curent differences, and the dissidents' continuing armed struggle against 'Arafat loyalists.

### Arab League's Klibi Receives Fatah Leaders

*LD141643 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, this morning received Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Faruq Qaddumi, Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, who were accompanied by Hakam Balawi, the PLO's permanent representative at the League. Following the meeting Faruq Qaddumi made a statement in which he said: I acquainted the general secretary with the latest developments (?of the situation) in northern Lebanon. We talked about ways of solving this problem and stopping the fighting. The general secretary acquainted us with the activities he carried out in this direction.

Faruq Qaddumi expressed hope that the General Secretary will succeed, during his forthcoming tour, in reaching a solution to many of the Arab problems and in convening the Arab summit conference at the earliest possible time.

### DFLP's Hawatimah, PLO's Qaddumi Meet in Tunis

*LD111232 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1108 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] Tunis, 11 Nov (KUNA) — The secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, conferred here today with the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi. Palestinian sources told KUNA that Hawatimah renewed the Democratic Front's support for the legitimate leadership of the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat. The sources said that an expanded meeting which will include Hawatimah and members of the Fatah Central Committee who are in Tunis will be held this evening to discuss ways of alleviating the crisis in northern Lebanon.

Hawatimah arrived in Tunis unexpectedly last night.

### Hawatimah Meets With Socialist Ambassadors

*LD121154 Algiers APS in English 1030 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] Algiers, 12/11/83 (APS) — Nayf Hawatimah secretary general of the Democratic Front for Palestine Liberation (D.F.P.L.) met yesterday with ambassadors of socialist countries in Algiers. He exposed the situation of the Palestinian revolution and called on these countries to support Arab efforts aimed at ending inter-Palestinian fights. The Palestinian revolution he said, should gather all potentialities to face an imminent Israeli-U.S. aggression and to reestablish the Palestinian people in its right to self determination and to the setting-up of an independent state under P.L.O. chairmanship.

### Condemns Dissidents

*JN121757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] DFLP Secretary General Comrade Nayif Hawatimah has asserted that the attempts to split the PLO will pass and that we will not allow the establishment of a new organization that will serve other political axes. This came in statements published in the Algerian paper *EL MOUDJAHID*. Hawatimah condemned the dissidents' postion, which adopts a riskly course characterized by shortsightedness and low-mindedness. They thought, Hawatimah added, that they would be able to solve such crises by adopting a working style that favors swift coups, rather than adopting a working style of high-mindedness on the level of the political formulas and the popular masses. Hawatimah clarified that the best way to settle the Palestinian problems is to resort to the legitimate institutions established by the Paelstinian people.

Comrade Hawatimah attacked the Arab capitals that try to contain the Palestinian cause. He said that the dissension in Fatah has supplied these capitals with golden opportunities to infiltrate the movement before claiming that they control the entire Palestinian revolution. Comrade Hawatimah stressed that we cannot have any relations with any Arab capital that does not respect the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking or does not abide by the resolutions adopted in the various Arab summit conferences.

### PFLP-GC Faction Condemns Anti-'Arafat Actions

*JN131741 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] The official spokesman of the PFLP-GC provisional command committee has affirmed that the recent attacks against Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid refugee camps and the Palestinian revolution forces represents a criminal violation of all the meanings and principles of the Palestinian revolution's struggle and sacrifices. The spokesman added: Despite all difficult battles and dilemmas, our Palestinian people have managed to attain their national identity through the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. Moreover, directing slander agaisnt Brother Abu 'Ammar, who is a national symbol, harms the esteem of the PLO.

The spokesman added that Brother Abu 'Ammar's presence in Tripoli falls within the framework of the Palestinian national interest. The spokesman said: We can only denounce and condemn the calls that emanate from the Syrian and Libyan regimes and from any other side to expel Brother Abu 'Ammar from Tripoli, particularly under these circumstances through which our national issue is passing and during which the Palestinian revolution, the vanguard of the Arab national movement,

requires maximum freedom and sincere support in order to confront the rabid U.S.- Zionist onslaught.

It is to be noted that a large group of the PFLP-GC members have announced their rejection of the leadership of the agent Ahmad Jibril, who conspired against his people and revolution.

**Al-Karamah Deputy Denies Joining Dissidents**
*LD132012 Kuwait KUNA in English 1629 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 13 (KUNA) — Deputy commander of the Palestinian Al-Karamah Forces, Staff Major Abu al-'Adb, code-named Shastri Sunday denied reports that he joined the Fatah dissidents in Syria and north Lebanon and vowed to Support chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the end. Addressing a press conference here today, Shastri said in ambiguous terms that he never thought for a moment to join the rebels except for one evening when he was not aware of what he was doing.

Shastri, who was a member of the military and political cadres committee that was sent to negotiate with the rebels' leader Abu Salih at the beginning of the Fatah split, said that 28 were killed and 130 others injured in the clashes of Al-Yarmuk Pelestinian refugee camp on the out-skirts of Damascus.

Commenting on the position of the Palestinian dissidents, Shastri said that over 80 percent of them are staying at home and are not taking any active role in support of Abu Musa forces, but he did not give a figure. The Abu Musa supporters are ready to go to prison or detention camps rather than raise arms against their fellow comrades especially after they witnessed the rockets shelling the refugee camps, he went on saying.

On the situation of the PLO and Fatah leader Yasir 'Arafat, Shastri said 'Arafat's departure from Tripoli can only be determined by 'Arafat himself and no other person or force. He summed up the inter-Fatah crisis as a political battle which will determine the fate of the mainstream Palestinian commando movement.

**Rabat PLO Bureau Condemns Hostile Reportage**
*LD111907 Rabat MAP in English 1219 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] Rabat, nov 11, (MAP) — The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) bureau in Rabat issued, on Wednesday, critical statements against some Moroccan press organs "who are prone to present the situation and the events taking place in northern Lebanon as if a fighting between Palestinians." In a press release the PLO bureau regrets that these press organs proceed in this way when the PLO Bureau supplies them with detailed information on the Syrian and Libyan attacks against the Palestinian positions, and these two countries units shelling of the Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon. The press release added that these shellings by heavy gunnery are confirmed by foreign and Arab press agencies and by several foreign radio stations that quote their correspondents on the spot. The press release revealed that Libya has even dispatched Africans trained in Libyan southern camps to participate in these fightings against Palestinian camps making them believe they were zionist camps.

The PLO Bureau, which portrayed Moroccan press "the best ally and the defender of the Palestinian cause and revolution", asked this press to pinpoint facts to the readers, the listeners and the viewers, and to avoid quoting sources known by their hostility to the Palestinian cause and all the Arab causes such as "La Voix Du Liban" (The Voice of Lebanon) (Phalangist) and the B.B.C.

**PLO Rome Envoy Haddad Replaced 10 Nov**
*AU102017 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, Novemeber 10 — The new representative to Rome of the Palestinian Liberation Organization took over in his new post today. The new PLO bureau chief is 'Abd al-Fatah al-Khalili, replacing Nimr Haddad. Al-Khalili, 44, was born in Palestine and later lived in Jordan. He represented the PLO in Beijing, Damascus and lately in Addis Ababa. Nimr Haddad, who had been in Rome since [words indistinct] been transferred to [word indistinct].

**Baghdad Voice of PLO on U.S.-Syrian 'Deal'**
*JN141851 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] New U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld has arrived in the Middle East to meet some of the leaders in the region. Those who observe and follow up the various events in this Arab region raise a question that contains numerous fears about the outcome of the new U.S. envoy's tour of the region, particularly since they can see clear evidence of some details of the U.S. policy achieved by previous U.S. envoys. The following are some examples of this policy:

Philip Habib, who moved freely in our Arab region, came to the area. In one hand he held a U.S. decision to expel the PLO from Lebanon and Beirut; in the other hand he held the Zionist stick, which was made in Washington and in the Pentagon's factories. Everyone in the Arab region was following up the play that was taking place during the siege of Beirut: Israeli forces shelling the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians; the Israelis' demand to expel Abu 'Ammar from Beirut as a condition to stop their shelling; the United States promising to safeguard the civilians; the United States' failure to honor its promise; and the Zionists carrying out the Sabra and Shatila carnage.

In other words, there were Israeli forces shelling, making conditions, and afterward, carrying out massacres. In return, there were Syrian forces withdrawing behind the high mountains of Lebanon, Arab capitals watching and laughing maliciously at the massacre of the Palestinians, and other Arab capitals calling on the Palestinians to commit suicide at a time when they were displaying unprecedented epics of herosim and confronting the Zionist U.S.-made military machine. Meanwhile, Philip Habib — the designer of the U.S. scenario — was in B'abda Palace drawing up the plan, which was implemented by Sharon. The aforementioned Arab capitals were heaping abuse on U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy after they had evaded the evil of fighting.

In completion of the design to remove the PLO from the contact lines with the Israeli enemy, and after the Syrian regime tried to camouflage its stands by launching a campaign against Philip Habib by requesting his replacement, Philip Habib was replaced by McFarlane, the new envoy. This latter envoy came with a U.S. decision to create and peddle the Lebanese-Zionist agreement. McFarlane carried out his mission perfectly in Beirut, Tel Aviv, and Damascus. His mission was based on outlining the advantages of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The scenario demonstrated in Damascus, Tripoli, and Libya did not change: pretended anger and rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement in addition to heaping more abuse on U.S. imperialism and its envoy, McFarlane. It was the same scenario followed by Philip Habib. The objective of all this was crystal clear: to camouflage the Syrian stand and to deal with the Lebanese-Zionsit agreement with two faces: one public face rejecting the agreement and another secret face — the real one — accepting the agreement, since one of its objectives is to remove the PLO in accordance with the deal reached with Washington.

As every Arab citizen has certainly noticed, the Syrian regime carried out the aforementioned scenario without presenting any alternative for the U.S. moves and policy, which are rejected by the Palestinians in the Arab region.

Today, a new U.S. envoy comes to the region. We say that this new U.S. envoy does not bring anything new with him, only the traditional U.S. objective of annihilating the PLO or, at least, weakening it. The Syrian stand, this time, has been made in unprecedented clearness and publicity. The Syrian stand this time is being used as a striking tool in U.S. hands to weaken and undermine the PLO in northern Lebanon, since the Zionist tool last year failed to undermine the PLO in Beirut.

Secretary of State George Shultz recently said that he hopes to see Syria controlling the PLO. Shultz was commenting on the Syrian attack on and siege of the PLO and its forces in Tripoli. The U.S. Administration has sent its new envoy Donald Rumsfeld to the region so he can observe the Syrian attempt to control the PLO.

According to TASS, Henry Kissinger — the archetect of well known chapters of U.S. policy in the region — said that the United States must push the region toward an inevitable explosion, after which it can control the situation in the region. Commenting on Kissinger's remarks, *PRAVDA* says: One cannot ignore that certain Arab circles are participating in the game of the large-scale attack now being launched on the PLO in northern Lebanon. In light of this, every Palestinian and Arab citizens is aware of the contents of the silver plate the new U.S. envoy will receive from the Damascus rulers — recalling that Philip Habib had achieved the PLO's departure from Beirut and McFarlane had achieved the Lebanese-Zionist agreement.

In all cases, the Damascus rulers were making a hue and cry and heaping abuse on Washington day and night. Meanwhile, they were planning to deal a blow to the PLO, using as a cover their new and old intelligence employees. These rulers are now using their forces to plan and implement the design to undermine the PLO and besiege it in Tripoli, the second Beirut.

Continuing to mislead and camouflage, the Damascus rulers announced a general mobilization and called up the reserves. All these measures serve their one alternative: to fight Israel and the United States with heaps of abuse and propaganda demonstrations from Damascus radio and their pale newspapers. This happens at a time when their forces use rocket launchers, guns, and tanks to fight the PLO and the Palestinian people, particularly since the Damascus rulers have turned their military machine toward this objective and defused the fighting against the Zionist enemy.

What will the United States achieve from the tour of its new envoy? Everybody now knows that the eyes of its envoy are focused on Tripoli and on the Syrian-Libyan tool, which continues to besiege the Palestinian camps and the PLO positions in northern Lebanon.

### Sa'id Musa Muragha Interview With WAFA

*NC120821 Turbul Lebanon Voice of the Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 0436 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] has emphasized that the uprising forces continue to keep their pledge to the Tripoli masses not to answer [fire from] 'Arafat's positions in Tripoli out of their concern for the safety of the inhabitants of the nationalist city, which frankly told 'Arafat: We do not want you in Tripoli. Brother Abu Musa said this in a special interview with WAFA on the latest situation in Tripoli.

Abu Musa pointed out that 'Arafat has taken Tripoli as a refuge for himself and his clique, taking with him heavy weapons, rocket launchers, and projectiles. He said that 'Arafat had been planning this a long time ago, ever since he committed his abominable act by hitting the Lebanese Communist Party. Abu Musa added that by carrying out his shelling from inside Tripoli, 'Arafat's aim is to expose these quarters to danger. This is why Tripoli informed 'Arafat, through [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the various [word indistinct] forces, of the decision that he must get out of the city.

Replying to a question about the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking, Brother Abu Musa said: We are the ones who are defending the independence of national decisionmaking. 'Arafat has always made decisionmaking dependent on the Saudi stand, and he has tried to impose Saudi oil's trusteeship on the independent Palestinian decisionmaking. For this reason, Abu Musa said, 'Arafat has no right to claim that he is concerned over the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking.

On the allegations about the uprising's subservience to this or that regime, Brother Abu Musa affirmed: The fighters know us; we are not subservient to anybody; we will not accept subsurvience to any regime; we rebelled against subservience and containment when 'Arafat placed himself at the service of Arab reaction.

On the conflict against Zionism, Brother Abu Musa said that the struggle against Zionism is not only a Palestinian-Israeli conflict

but a conflict that concerns all the Arabs. Therefore, this conflict has Arab and national dimensions. On this basis, our stand on alliances at the pan-Arab level is consistent with our national stand and the aspirations of our people.

**Radio Monte Carlo Interview**

*JN112000 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1754 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Telephone interview with dissident leader Sa'id Musa Muragha, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Musa, in Damascus by Radio Monte Carlo's Louis Faris and Antoine Abu Samra, carried within "It Happaned Tomorrow" program — date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Faris] Brother Abu Musa, what is the military situation in northern Tripoli today and what is the extent of the losses so far inflicted?

[Muragha] The military situation is as follows: We are committed not to return fire even if Yasir 'Arafat's forces, which are stationed inside the city of Tripoli, open fire on us. We believe that this is not the Palestinian duty toward this heroic, national city. Therefore, we are ready — as we promised the Tripoli and Al-Mina mayors and the national and economic functionaries yesterday — not to return fire even if Yasir 'Arafat opens fire on us from the city.

[Faris] Brother Abu Musa, can you give us an account of the losses?

[Muragha] Regarding the losses, we in the uprising appeal to the press and all brothers concerned with the Palestinian question to visit northern Lebanon and the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in order to realize how this clamor was greatly fabricated. We invite our kinfolk inside the occupied territory — on whom the radio stations that are plotting against the Palestinian question are concentrating their media campaigns, saying that there is destruction in the camps — to visit us so that we can take them to these camps and see how much this clamor is fabricated and to discover that there are no losses nor any battles between our Palestinian or Lebanese kinfolk. The losses which were inflicted were very meager and were caused by Yasir 'Arafat's premeditated shelling of these camps with a view to creating this fabricated clamor. I cite our brothers in the PFLP as saying that the total losses so far inflicted on the Al-Barid camp do not exceed 15 casualties. These casualties were caused by shells which might have fallen by mistake on this camp. No clashes took place in or around this camp.

[Abu Samrah] Brother Abu Musa, it is well known that when clashes or battles take place there must be losses. These losses might be small or large. This is not important. What is important is that there is an armed clash within the Palestinian resistance. It is said that there is another side helping you in this fighting. There is a Syrian side and there is a Libyan side. What do you say?

[Muragha] These claims are, in fact, false. I challenge anyone who lcaims the presence of a third party — whether it is Syrian or Libyan — which is helping us in the ongoing conflict in the Palestinian arena. I defy anyone to prove the presence of a single Libyan in all the Lebanese north. I defy anyone to prove the presence of a single Syrian soldier who is fighting for or defending our positions which are daily subjugated to the attacks of Brother Yasir 'Arafat's group. Therefore, I reject and deny these claims. I defy any side to prove that there are forces supporting us in this conflict.

[Abu Samrah] You are well known as a military man. Suddenly you turned into a politician although you maintained your military role and led your forces to strike at Yasir 'Arafat. What is the reason for this determination to subjugate and expel Yasir 'Arafat?

[Muragha] First of all, there is nothing called military or political in the Fatah movement. We are members of a political movement in which we carry the rifle in order to achieve the political target for which we revolged and raised the banner of armed struggle. Therefore, there is nothing called military or something else called political. There are chances for all to work in the service of this issue. We are not determined to subjugate Yasir 'Arafat by force. We appealed to Yasir 'Arafat right from the first day to resort to a democratic dialogue and to the [Fatah] general congress, which has the supreme word as it represents the broad base which has the final word on alltopics of difference. However, Yasir 'Arafat has refused from the first day to resort to dialogue or the congress.

He then began to transfer the battle from the inside to the outside of the Fatah movement. He transferred it from its Palestinian context to the Syrian and Libyan context. We reject this method. We want Yasir 'Arafat to come to our general congress so that we and he can seek arbitration regarding what we claim or say about violations he committed agaisnt the Palestinian question, beginning with his violation of the political program, his contacts with the Zionist forces in Israel, and his violation of Fatah's principled and basic stands, specifically the PLO's stands, when he adopted resolutions harming the crux of the conflict between the Arab nation on the one hand and Zionism and U.S. imperialism on the other.

[Abu Samrah] Consultations, negotiations, and contacts are being held regarding Yasir 'Arafat's departure from Tripoli. According to latest reports, a delegation met with you near Jabal Turbul yesterday. What was the result?

[Muragha] Yesterday I met with the Tripoli mayor, the Al-Mina mayor, and some of Tripoli's economic and national functionaries. The meeting took place at the peak of Jabal Turbul. They asked us not to return the fire from Yasir 'Arafat's group in the city. We told them: Our blood must be as dear to you as your blood is dear to us. This means that you should prevent Yasir 'Arafat's guns and rocket launchers, which are stationed among the civilians, from opening fire on our forces. If 'Arafat stops his shelling, we are ready to do the same. We are basically against these battles and always say that we open fire only on those fire at us. We appeal to our brothers in Tripoli to prevent Yasir 'Arafat's guns and rocket launchers from shelling our positions. We are committed in front of you and the whole world not to open fire as this is not in our interest. Moreover, Tripoli is not an

enemy city; it is a friendly, national, and beloved city. We cannot undertake any action which might harm Tripoli.

[Abu Samrah] If Yasir 'Arafat leaves Tripoli and the north, will you leave it or stay there?

[Muragha] We have no intention of entering the city of Tripoli. Why should we? Is it an enemy position, God forbid, or facing Israel? Our positions are in the south. We call on Yasir 'Arafat to hand his guns and rockets to us so that we can bring them to southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa' and face Israel — aime them all at Israel. Therefore, we say and pledge — and this our principle, trend, and program — not to exist among the civilians or in cities. Our positions are in the south opposite the enemy. If Yasir 'Arafat leaves Tripoli, we will transfer our forces, including the ones which have been there for a long time, to the south opposite the common enemy.

[Abu Samrah] Do I understand that you primarily aim at returning to southern Lebanon? Hence, I ask: Was the aim of the mountain battle, in which you supported Walid Junblatt, your return to the south, and perhaps Beirut?

[Muragha] The return to Beirut is something else. Beirut is not a Palestinian city which we want to liberate. Beirut has a political significance. Therefore, our aim is not to return to Beirut; our aim is to fight Zionism and Israel; our aim is to fight U.S. imperialism wherever it exists. We have no political aim to return to any Lebanese city — be it Beirut or any other city. Our aim is to fight this enemy and continue armed struggle against this enemy wherever it exists. As long as the enemy exists on Lebanese Arab territory, it is our militant duty to fight this enemy and aim our rifles, weapons, and struggle against this existence everywhere on Arab land.

[Abu Samrah] This means you will stay in Lebanon as a Palestinian fighter; thus, you cancel the agreement with Yasir 'Arafat on the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon.

[Muragha] Yes, we are against the agreement Yasir 'Arafat concluded with the Lebanese authorities because the Palestinian leadership were not informed of it nor did it participate in it. Its conclusion was a violation of the principle of Palestinian unanimity and the unanimous resolutions. Yasir 'Arafat used to make decisions without the knowledge of these leaders.

[Abu Samrah] My last question, Abu Musa: It is said that your ambition is to assume the PLO's leadership. What is your answer?

[Muragha] In fact, I consider myself a Palestinian fighter only. I have no desire to have a political status for which some Palestinian leaders are now competing. I say that the Palestinian people need real leaders and not false ones. We are in a stage of struggle and every one of us must be in his fighting position carrying his rifle in defense of Arab honor and dignity and in defense of his nation — whether it is Palestinian or Arab — because the Zionist ambitions are not only against Palestine but also against this Arab nation. Hence, I say that I am very glad to be a fighter within the ranks of this revolution anywhere in its forward positions and that I have no other objective. The coming days will prove that I will remain a fighter, giving no attention to such cheap concepts which consider those in the front positions strugglers and those in other positions not strugglers.

### Dissident Confirms Egyptian Arms for 'Arafat

*NC141610 Turbul Lebanon Voice of The Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 1520 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Brothers, I have just received the following:

The delegation representing the Arab and international movements in Damascus has paid a field visit to the north in order to ascertain the truth about the rumors and information [word indistinct] spread by the propaganda and media allied with 'Arafat regarding events in the north. The delegation met with the inhabitants and popular committtees in Nahr al-Barid camp, which, it has been rumored, has been razed to the ground. At the end of their inspection tour, members of the delegation met with Brother Abu Majdi, who welcomed them and answered their questions.

Answering a question about the uprising forces' entry into Al-Baddawi camp, Brother Abu Majdi said: We have been calling for a democratic dialogue since the beginning of the uprising and for aiming the Palestinian rifle at the enemies of our people and Arab nation. However, the 'Arafat leadership's intrasigence and its insistence to follow its [word indistinct] by adopting several individual measures precluded the holding of any meeting to raise our legitimate demands for approval. We have always advocated that our people in the camps must not be exposed to any dangers. It is only our strong eagerness to safeguard the safety of our masses which prevents us from responding to the provocations.

Answering a question regarding the truth about the arrival of two ships under the Egyptian flag carrying ammunition and fighters to Tripoli, Abu Majdi said: This is true. Two ships carrying heavy-caliber weapons and mercenaries from some countries known for their animosity toward our cause arrived on the dawn of 30 October. We ask: Where was this [word indistinct] when Beirut was besieged and the war was raging in the south? Why does Arab reaction lament 'Arafat and the PLO's fate now [passage indistinct].

### Turbul VOPR Denies Plot To Assassinate 'Arafat

*NC101658 Turbul Lebanon Voice of Palestinian Revolution in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] 'Arafat's aides have been fabricating lies and allegations against fraternal Syria, the Fatah uprising forces, and the PFLP-GC forces led by Comrade Ahmad Jibril. Hani al-Hasan today alleged that there is a plan to assassinate 'Arafat drawn up by our brothers in the uprising, the general command, in cooperation with Syria. Al-Hasan alleged that the uprising forces and Syria are seeking to liquidate 'Arafat before the summit conference meets.

Commenting on this allegation, the political correspondent of the revolution radio says: 'Arafat, who is shelling Al-Baddawi camp and killing our relatives there, is accusing us of having done

this. It is not surprising that he fabricates new allegations against us and against fraternal Syria, which is bravely and steadfastly resisting the U.S.-Israeli threats and military concentrations [hushud].

The political correspondent of the revolution radio affirmed that our masses who know the methods followed by 'Arafat and his clique will not be deceived by these lies and allegations. The correspondent adds that the best thing 'Arafat can do now is to leave Tripoli safely under the protection of a French or Italian NATO warship so that he will rest and make others rest.

**Joint Forces Attack Israelis in S. Lebanon**

*JN141725 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Despite the Syrian-Libyan siege, heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance have carried out a new operation against the Zionist invasion forces in southern Lebanon. A Zionist military spokesman admitted that two Zionist soldiers were wounded this morning in an ambush set up for their patrol near Tyre, in southern Lebanon.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### GCC Official on Economic Cooperation

*GF110854 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] Doha, 11 Nov (QNA) — Dr 'Abdallah al-Quwayz, GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs, has stated that the GCC bodies for transportation, communications, agriculture, industry, and planning will begin a series of intensive meetings soon to discuss the plans prepared by the GCC Secretariat General on the six countries' economic policy.

In his statement, Al-Quwayz said the GCC leaders adopted three resolutions during their recent meetings. The first is on increasing the economic activities in which GCC citizens can participate according to Clause 8 of Article 3 of the joint economic agreement under which new clauses have been added dealing with maintenance and tourism, particularly in the field of hotels and restaurants, in addition to the profession of pharmacy and also allowing craftsmen to practice their skills without discrimination between the member states. He said the other part of the first resolution permits those who want to practice these activities to utilize general services and also to sell and dispose of their products through wholesale or retail operations. The resolution also allows GCC citizens to obtain entry visas for their laborers and technicians and specifies their right to purchase and import raw materials and movable properties.

The GCC assistant secretary general said the second resolution approves setting uniform prices for power, water, telex, and telephone services, and the prices of oil products and gas. He said the committee of financial and economic cooperation at the Secretariat General has been commissioned to develop a timetable for this.

Al-Quwayz said the third resolution assigns the GCC Secretariat General the task of conducting an immediate study of the petroleum network beginning at the refinery and ending with its use in factories, power stations, and water desalination plants.

## BAHRAIN

### Interior Minister Welcomes Kuwaiti Counterpart

*GF140927 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Manama, 14 Nov (WAKH) — Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah has welcomed the visit of Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah to Bahrain, which begins today. In a statement published in the Bahraini paper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, the interior minister noted that the visit by Kuwaiti interior minister, which is the first visit since he assumed this post, comes within the framework of firm cooperation between the two countries in various fields, including security. He added that cooperation between Bahrain and Kuwait in the security field is strong and firm and is continuously developing. He pointed out that Kuwait accepted Bahrainis in its security institutes, particularly the police college, and graduates of these institutes are currently working in all sections of the Interior Ministry.

The Bahraini minister praised the efforts undertaken by Kuwait in reinforcing and strengthening cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of security. He asserted that the visit by Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah to Kuwait today will bolster and strengthen bilateral relations and expand them within the framework of the GCC. He added that he looks forward to the visit of his counterpart in order to discuss with him all matters dealing with the Gulf region, particularly security matters, and with the situation in the Arab world. They will also discuss the upcoming Arab interior ministers meeting which is scheduled to be held in Baghdad next month.

## PDRY

### Talks Begin With Czechoslovak Delegation

*GF141344 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Official talks were held between the PDRY and CSSR sides today. The PDRY side is led by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee member. The CSSR side is led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

The two sides reviewed aspects of cooperation in various fields and its strengthening and development and praised the development of their relations, particularly following the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

The sides also reviewed international issues. They condemned the imperialist U.S. onslaught against independent peoples and the United States' escalation of international tension by insisting on deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The two sides also condemned U.S. interference in the affairs of other countries, including the invasion of Grenada. The sides expressed anxiety at the tragic events that have occured within the Palestinian resistance and also at the Iraqi-Iranian war.

### Industry Official on Oil Production Plans

*GF120909 Doha QNA in Arabic 0808 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Nov (QNA) — 'Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar, PDRY deputy minister of industry, has stated that his country will begin producing oil within the next 2 years, according to oil exploration studies in the region of (Zaybut) by the Italian company AGIP, which is currently assessing the discovered wells in preparation to extract oil from them. In a statement published in today's issue of the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-WAHDAH*, he said: A number of other foreign companies, apart from the independent Kuwait company, are exploring for oil. We have prepared a major project to develop the Aden refinery and to manufacture asphalt within the future oil industry.

'Abd al-Jabbar said the Arab Gulf countries, particularly the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, are aiding his country in setting up a number of development projects. He noted that delegations from Arab Gulf fund groups visited his country recently to discuss implementation of various develop-

ment programs, particularly in the industrial field.

'Abd al-Jabbar said there are great difficulties in developing his country, mainly because of the unavailability of the basic structures necessary for industry. Thus, industrial development must focus on developing the agricultural, transportation, and communications sectors.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Commentator Welcomes Lebanese Dialogue Agreement

*LD120820 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] There are reports that representatives of eight Lebanese leaders who took part in the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference have reached an agreement on the main principles of constitutional and political changes. The fact that the Lebanese have arrived at an agreement formula constitutes a solid obstacle in the face of attempts by the Israeli enemy to put pressure on events in the Lebanese scene. The dimensions and aims of these plots are being revealed daily. When the enemy tried to isolate southern Lebanon, where its forces are now stationed, it resorted to closing the bridges which link the south of Lebanon to various other parts of the country. The blowing up of the residence of the Israeli general military commander in Tyre was taken as a pretext for this action. But the enemy, who has partially retreated from the operation of isolating the south from the motherland, was trying to underline the fact that it had the capability of making the Lebanese deal with the Israeli option.

It has been noted that the enemy lost its senses when it realized that the Lebanese have become closer to one another through the National Dialogue Conference which began last week in Geneva. The enemy does not welcome this and refuses to contemplate it because the simple fact that the Lebanese arrived at a point of agreement means the enemy has lost a card it has been playing since it invaded Lebanon more than a year ago.

Despite sensitivities and negative as well as positive reactions to what can be called the phase when the belligerents in the Lebanese conflict are retrieving the factor of trust between them — a factor that the Geneva encounter has shown does exist despite the barrier of fear that everyone was afraid to cross — despite all this, what the belligerents have achieved in Geneva remains a step forward toward foiling attempts by the enemy to exploit the crisis of trust between the parties in the Lebanese conflict. In light of these facts, it seems very clear that one cannot but be optimistic about the future. The brothers in Lebanon will transcend their tragedy now that facts have shown that Lebanon, the land and the people, is stronger and greater than the tragedy; hence the agreement reached by the parties to the Lebanese national dialogue on the main principles of constitutional and political changes in Lebanon.

### EEC Stand on Arab-Israeli Conflict Questioned

*LD122253 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The French minister of external relations has said that he does not expect the EEC to submit a new initiative concerning the Middle East crisis. The French minister's statement, which came at the end of an EEC meeting in Athens yesterday, was nothing new. The countries of the community were, and are still, adhering to their announced position of the past few years.

The position of giving solutions submitted from outside Western Europe a chance — specifically, clearing the way for American actions — the course of action adopted by Europe in dealing with the Middle East crisis, has not been effective, despite EEC efforts, with the exception of Greece and France, two countries which show feelings characterized by sympathy toward the problem. But sympathy on its own does not create a serious stance which can be practically effective, even if Greece is more willing to take action which serves the cause and its proponents — the Palestinian people. From this reality, the European stance was, and still is, leaning toward the past, despite all the new variables in the Arab-Israeli conflict since the Israeli attack on Lebanon last year and its continuing occupation of its territories, aimed at imposing Israeli options. These are not restricted only to a Palestinian presence in Lebanon, but will reflect on the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole, and this is what Israel is now trying to achieve.

Despite all these variables, the EEC did nothing in proportion to the volume of its relations and interests in the Arab world. This fact gives the Arabs the impression that the Europeans are not sincere in dealing with the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is what the French minister of external relations revealed when he said that the community was divided during the recent Athens meeting. The communique on the meeting, which affirmed the legitimacy of the PLO, was opposed by some countries, while others expressed reservations.

From this reality, it seems the EEC does not want to adopt an independent policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. At the same time, developments seem as if it is going toward the stage of redrawing the political map of the region of conflict. In light of these considerations, I cannot predict the extent of the negative reflections that will result from the European stance on relations and interests with the Arab world. The matter will remain subject to cautious anticipation as to where future developments might lead.

### UAE Heir Apparent Arrives for 5-Day Visit

*LD151052 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0825 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] Riyadh 15 Nov (SPA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Zayid an-Nahayyan, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the UAE, arrived in Riyadh

at 1030 today for a 5-day visit to the Kingdom in response to the invitation of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general. Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who were at the airport to welcome His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid.

Shakh Khalifah ibn Zayid is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, representative of the UAE president; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Major Hammudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Zayid, and a number of prominent UAE civilian and military officials.

### Council of Ministers Holds Weekly Session

*LD142329 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] The Saudi Council of Ministers held its regular weekly meeting here tonight under the chairmanship of Crown Prince 'Abdallah, first deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard. Following the meeting, the minister of information, 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, made a statement in which he said the Council considered a number of matters on the agenda and took the following recommendations and decisions concerning them:

First, it agreed to authorize His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, to sign an air agreement between the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh. Second, it agreed to the request of the minister of posts, telephones, and telegraph, Dr Alawi Darwish Kayyal, to apply the schedule on rewarding authors and members of the committees which examine school books to other educational bodies which administer schools or educational institutions in a regular capacity. Third, it agreed to the request of the head of the general bureau of the civil service concerning regulations on compensating employees who are dismissed from their work in an irregular manner. The explanation included a clarification of the measures through which it is possible to deal with this. Fourth, it approved the draft concerning the calculation of compensation for lost real estate in the event of a difference between the dimensions in the deed and reality. He added that the Council referred a number of issues to specialist ministerial committees for further study.

## UAE

### Iranian Energy Official Arrives 14 Nov

*GF141806 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 14 Nov (WAM) — 'Abbas Honardust, assistant at the Iranian Energy Ministry, arrived here from Doha this evening on a 1-day visit to the UAE during which he will hold talks with officials at the UAE Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

### Libyan People's Congress Secretary Arrives

*GF141816 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1718 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 14 Nov (WAM) — Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in the country this evening on a short visit.

**Mubarak on Egyptian Administration of Gaza**
*PM111156 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 8 Nov 83 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak Discusses With Ash-Shawwa Return of Gaza Sector to Egyptian Administration"]

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak stated that during his meeting with former Mayor of Gaza Rashad ash-Shawwa yesterday he discussed the question of returning the Gaza sector to the Egyptian Administration. The president said that this was one of the proposals that we are discussing and we will see what we can do about it. President Mubarak said that President as-Sadat had previously made such a proposal but his proposal was attacked and was rejected by the Israelis. He added: I do not know how we are going to deal with this subject. President Mubarak said that the number of Palestinian students studying in Egyptian universities at present is more than 10 times the number of those studying in any other Arab country.

**Israeli Espionage Equipment Removed From Cairo**
*GF111400 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 11 Nov 83 P 1*

[Text] Israeli espionage equipment belonging to the Israeli Embassy in Cairo was dismantled last week. This equipment gathered information about the movement of Egyptian Armed Forces in accordance with an extremely secret agreement which President as-Sadat had signed with the Israelis, following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, where this was designed to assure the Israelis that Egypt had nothing in mind like launching a sudden attack against the Israeli forces. A few months after his coming to office, President Mubarak demanded that the Israeli Government remove this equipment. Some parts were removed while others remained. But when he received former Israeli Defense Minister Weizman a few weeks ago, he firmly asserted the need to remove this equipment in toto, threatening that if this was not done he would expel the Israeli ambassador from Cairo and demolish the Israeli Embassy. The last part of this equipment has been actually removed.

**AL-AHRAM Discusses 'Arafat's Options**
*NC140712 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* asks whether 'Arafat will choose martyrdom? It answers: Perhaps we can say that he has entertained this idea several times, the last time being during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year. However, it is certain that he is entertaining this idea more than ever before.

*AL-AHRAM* asks why? It is because he is now besieged by Arab regimes and foreign weapons. Perhaps there is a reason for him to choose a military end, not only because he is a military leader who rejects defeat and humiliation, but also because he is responsible for thousands of civilians who still pin all their hopes on him, let alone that he is responsible for an entire issue.

*AL-AHRAM* continues: In any case, the options before Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] have become few. If there are many reasons for this — and certainly volumes can be written about this subject — it is observed that 'Arafat is nearer to pessimism than to optimism and nearer to despair than to joviality. Who knows: Perhaps his smile will disappear in a final act of Arab treachery. However, it is indisputable he has come close to the ranks of the heroes more than ever before, and if he is doomed to become a martyr, his flame and glow will not fade. Therefore, his hunters and those demanding his blood must think well if their differences with him are, as they allege, political, local, and temporary. They must be very careful not to assassinate his image, let alone his person. If they do this, they and those behind them will loose their prestige.

Concluding, *AL-AHRAM* says: Before those who were not aware of it in all parts of the world, the Palestinian cause has become a two-faced coin, one face of which certainly is the image of 'Arafat.

**Abu Ghazalah Remarks on Foreign Policy to U.S. Paper**
*NC120728 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* editorially heralds the statement that Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has made to the U.S. Armed Forces paper in which he reaffirmed Egypt's peaceful intentions toward all its neighbors. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed out that Egypt focuses its attention on defending itself, but at the same time, it does not hesitate to honor its commitments toward the fraternal Arab countries, foremost being Sudan. The paper alludes to his excellency's affirmation to the effect that Egypt does not threaten Libya nor does it attempt to threaten any state in the region. Rather, he added, Egypt is endeavoring to develop its Armed Forces and manufacture its arms with Egyptian expertise and efficiency so that the Egyptian Armed Forces can be a shield in defense of the homeland.

**Ghali on Results of African Khartoum Conference**
*PM131535 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 Nov 83 p 4*

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Muhammad Barakat in Cairo; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has talked to *AL-AKHBAR* about the meeting of five African states held in Khartoum in which Egypt participated. He said that the meeting of these countries — Egypt, Sudan, Zaire, Uganda, and Central Africa — stems from the fact that they share the same geographical area, a single political framework, and common interests.

Question: A five-state African conference was suddenly held in Khartoum. Why was this meeting held at this time in particular, and why only these five countries to the exclusion of others?

Answer: I would like to make it clear that the meeting was not held suddenly and was not convened in order to deal with any particular incident or new development in the international or African field. Sudanese and Egyptian diplomacy have been preparing for this conference for some time, and the fact that the meeting was held in November is due to a previous agreement by the five foreign ministers who attended it.

With regard to defining the identity of the participating countries, this is due to the fact that these countries geographically belong to the same area and the same political framework and have common interests as well as a common political will to work together in order to preserve these interests.

Question: What are the geographical boundaries that determine the possibility of one or more countries joining in the work of this conference?

Answer: Within the United Nations and the OAU there are corporate divisions and administrative groups within the continent, specifically with regard to the nomination of countries to UN councils or posts. There is the East African group, the Central African group, the West African group, the North African group, and so on. The criterion we adopted at the Khartoum conference is more flexible and is associated with economic factors more than a purely geographic factor. In other words, if you look at the map you will find that the five countries that met in Khartoum all have common borders with Sudan. Therefore, within the framework of integration between Sudan and Egypt, they have common borders with Egypt. Moreover, there is another important criterion, which is that of the countries belonging to the Nile basin and the dependence of their life to a large extent on this great river.

Of course, this does not mean that a country which does not have common borders with any of the five states but applies to participate in our meetings cannot do so if the five countries agree. We are flexible and consider every case on its merits and separately. Naturally, such flexibility does not go as far as accepting a country that is distant from the area with problems similar to those of countries on the Atlantic coast, for example.

Question: But is there no contradiction between forming this group and the OAU? Does not the setting up of such groups contribute to fragmenting Africa and undermine the continental level gathering represented by the OAU?

Answer: Certainly not, because the Lagos action plan which the African summit endorsed in Lagos in 1980 stipulates the importance of regional gatherings and cooperation among the countries of the same region for the sake of development. The meeting of the Khartoum countries is in accordance with and in implementation of the OAU resolutions. I would like to add that the five countries believe in the unity and solidarity of Africa and are opposed to fragmenting it. They believe in the OAU and the need to support it and strengthen it. The fact of the matter is that they believe it is better to work as a group in order to support and strengthen the organization rather than each country working individually. They also believe in coordinating their efforts so that they will become more influential and more effective.

Question: Why is the second five-state conference to be held in Kinshasa?

Answer: The conference decided to respond to Zaire's invitation to hold its second conference in Kinshasa.

Question: But what does this group really represent?

Answer: The ministers that attended the Khartoum conference represent countries with a total population of 112 million people, that is, about one-third of Africa's population, and occupy an area of more than 10 million square km of Africa's total area of 30,224,000 square km. This group of five countries represents a tremendous store of natural wealth — forests, mines, and waterfalls.

Question: But against whom is this power directed?

Answer: It is not directed against anybody. The aim is not to create a bloc or an alliance against any state or group of states. The objective is joint constructive work, increasing cooperation between the participant countries in the various economic, trade, and technical fields, and the creation of necessary structure to increase this cooperation through building roads, railroads, telecommunications, and other facilities. It is a positive and not a negative power.

Question: What has the conference achieved?

Answer: It has strengthened Sudanese-Egyptian action in Africa and gives greater weight to any diplomatic action that we might take. Consequently, the Khartoum conference in my view represents an important development opn the political map of Africa and a valuable addition to the capabilities of the forces of influence and moderation in Africa. The Khartoum conference created a good opportunity for bilateral contacts between Egypt and the other four participant countries.

In my estimation the mere convening of the Khartoum conference was a success in itself because it expresses the political will for cooperation, coordination, and joint action. Urgent African and international problems were analyzed and discussed, and the five countries agreed on the analysis of all the problems.

We agreed to condemn South Africa's racist policy and to provide every assistance to the SWAPO organization, which is struggling for Namibia's independence. We demanded that the group of countries exert maximum pressure on the South African regime to comply with the Security Council resolutions and the world community's will so that Namibia will obtain its independence. We discussed the situation in Chad, and the ministers were unanimous in condemning the Libyan aggression against this country and in supporting President Hissein Habre's government as being the legitimate and recognized government of the country.

With regard to the Sahara problem the conference called for the implementation of the OAU resolutions, particularly with regard to the cease-fire and the holding of a referendum by which the Saharan people will determine their future and destiny.

We also discussed the grave situation in the Middle East and obtained collective support for the Palestinian people's rights. The conference also appealed for unity within the PLO and the settlement of disputes so that the Palestinians will devote themselves to the struggle for the achievement of the Palestinian people's aspirations.

The conference also discussed the situation in Lebanon and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces in compliance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. The conference also expressed its support for the Lebanese national dialogue and expressed the hope that it will lead to positive results and lay the foundation for peace, stability, and national unity in Lebanon.

### Chilean Foreign Minister Ends Cairo Visit 12 Nov

*NC120815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer left Cairo for Chile this morning at the end of a weeklong visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

#### Joint Statement Issued

*NC101519 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA) — Egypt and Chile today called on the parties concerned to act with all means available to reach a solution acceptable to the Lebanese Government and people, to preserve Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity, and to refrain from interference in its domestic affairs. This was contained in a joint Egyptian-Chilean statement issued on the occasion of the Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations Miguel Schweitzer's visit to Egypt from 6 to 12 Novemeber.

Both countries announced that any permanent formula for peace in the Middle East must be based on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their unconditional right to establish their own sovereign state, as well as recognition of the right of each country in the area to live within secure and internationally recognized borders.

Both countries expressed their deep concern over the continued violent confrontation between Iraq and Iran. They expressed their hope that the two countries will do their utmost to reach a just and permament solution according to the principles of nonintervention in domestic affairs and good-neighborliness.

Both countries stressed their support for the principle of refraining from the use of power or the threat to use it in international relations and the need to fully respect the principle of refraining from violating treaties as an effective guarantee for peace among countries.

Both sides expressed their support for all serious and responsible initiatives that encourage disarmament under firm international control. They expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the Law of the Sea agreement by the majority of world countries at the end of the third UN conference on the Law of the Sea.

The statement said that both sides agreed that their governments will exert great efforts to ensure customs protection and achieve a stable financial system free from inflation. They also agreed on the need for consolidating economic cooperation among the developing countries on the basis of mutual interests.

The statement said that both ministers reviewed the problems of Central Africa and expressed their hope that the countries of the area will reach solutions among themselves to ensure peaceful coexistence among their peoples through open dialogue.

The statement says that the Egyptian foreign minister reviewed relations with the African countries and Egypt's vital and active role in Cairo [as received]. He explained the integration steps between Egypt and Sudan and what has been achieved. The Chilean minister of foreign relations expressed his satisfaction with Egypt's active policy. Both sides expressed the need for strengthening the regional organizations because they are more suitable for tackling the problems that arise in every area and for finding solutions for them.

Both sides reviewed the relations between Egypt and Chile and the means of developing them. They agreed to sign a new executive program for 1984-1985 to implement the cultural agreement signed between the two countries in 1981. They decided to implement the cooperation agreement in the field of tourism signed in Santiago in 1979. Both sides signed agreements on visas, diplomatic treaties and chambers of commerce.

### Iraqi Information Delegation Arrives 12 Nov

*NC121707 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — An Iraqi information delegation headed by 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, first deputy minister of information, arrived this afternoon in Cairo from Baghdad on a 7-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, the delegation will meet with Egyptian information officials, chiefly, Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information; and Mamduh al-Biltaji, director of the general authority for information. The delegation will also visit the information institutions to become acquainted with aspects of their activities.

After the arrival, Mr Muhsin said he feels that Egypt and Iraq are the flanks of the Arab nation. He added that the delegation's visit to Cairo aims at promoting bilateral relations in all domains, particularly information, because information boosts these relations. Mr Muhsin also described the delegation's visit to Cairo as an opportunity for holding talks with officials in order to exchange viewpoints and achieve coordination in information areas. Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah, first deputy minister of information, welcomed the Iraqi delegation at Cairo Airport.

#### Ash-Sharif Confers With Iraqis

*JN142134 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Safwat ash-Sharif, Egyptian minister of state for information, today received 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, Iraqi culture and information under secretary, who is currently visiting Cairo.

The two sides discussed the means to stimulate information relations between the two countries and exchange press and news media delegations.

**Canadian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 12 Nov**
*NC122032 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] A delegation from the Canadian Parliament arrived this afternoon in Cairo on a 3-day visit to Egypt. This fact-finding visit is part of the delegations's tour in the area. The tour will include Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and other countries in order to examine current conditions in the area, especially regarding the Lebanese and Palestinian issues.

During the visit to Egypt, the delegation will meet with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Wajih Shindi, minister of international investment and cooperation.

### Communique Reports 13-14 Nov Fighting

*JN141729 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Communique No 1,279 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 November 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With heroic steadfastness and insistence on defeating the Khomeyniite aggressors, the glorious forces of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their valiant activities in the operation sectors. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of operations, killing four and wounding several others.

2. Our helicopter gunships today attacked enemy troop concentrations opposite our forces' positions in the northern sector of the theater of operations, killing or wounding several members. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

3. Our forward units saw a group of enemy members opposite their positions in the central sector of the theater of operations. They pounded them with their weapons, killing four and wounding several others.

4. One was killed and one heavy machinegun was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

5. The evil and rancorous ruling clique in Iran today shelled the city of Mandali and its suburbs with artillery, damaging a number of civilian establishments there.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1983.

### Trade Minister Confers With French Counterpart

*JN141757 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, received Edith Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism, and the delegation accompanying her this afternoon. During the meeting, they reviewed cooperation and friendship relations between the two countries in the economic, trade, and technical fields and the means of promoting these relations in the future. The French ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

### Cooperation Minutes Signed

*JN141937 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1834 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — This evening Iraq and Frence signed joint minutes on economic, technical, cultural, and scientific cooperation. Qasim Ahmad Taqi, minister of oil, signed for Iraq, while Mrs Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism, signed for France.

The minutes provide for joint cooperation in the fields of economy, tourism, oil, transportation, communications, housing, construction, agriculture, irrigation, and the exchange of expertise and scholarships.

The French minister left Baghdad for Paris tonight. She described her talks with the Iraqi officials as successful and as having fulfilled the two countries' desire to promote bilateral relations. She stressed her country's support for Iraq's efforts to establish peace and end its war with Iran and for its positive response to all the international and regional efforts in this regard.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Mrs Cresson in his office earlier today. The two sides reviewed the developing relations between the two countries and ways of promoting them. Mrs Cresson expressed her satisfaction with the developing economic relations between the two countries and stressed the importance of bolstering them in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

The two sides also discussed the international situation, the developments in the continuing Iranian aggression against Iraq, and the international efforts being exerted to reach a just, honorable, and peaceful solution to the conflict. Foreign Under Secretary Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf and the French ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

### Ramadan, 'Aziz Confer With Italian Minister

*JN132155 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Francesco Mazzola, Italian under secretary for foreign trade this afternoon. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral cooperation and the means of promoting it as well as the progress of the Iraqi projects which are being implemented by Italian companies. The first deputy prime minister expressed satisfaction with the role of these companies in implementing several projects in the country. The Italian minister renewed his government's invitation to Taha Yasin Ramadan to visit Italy. The Italian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Francesco Mazzola, Italian under secretary for foreign trade this evening. During the meeting, they discussed international issues that are of mutual interest and the developed bilateral relations and the means of promoting them. Tariq 'Aziz explained in detail the developments in the aggressive war that is being imposed on Iraq by the Iranian regime. He also explained the dangers of the continuation of this war for world peace and security and the Arab Gulf region. The Italian minister said that he appreciated Iraq's stands, its numerous peaceinitiatives, and its acceptance of the recent Security Council Resolution 540.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf and the Italian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

### Haddad Meets Hungarian Peace Council President

*JN141930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly, today met with Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian National Peace Council, and her delegation. The two sides discussed bilateral and international issues of common interest.

### USSR Foreign Economic Relations Official Arrives

*JN142032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived here tonight heading an economic and technical delegation. The Soviet officials will hold talks with officials here with the aim of bolstering and developing cooperation in the oil industry field.

### Oil Minister Leaves for London OPEC Meeting

*JN150906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for London today to attend the meetings of the OPEC Ministerial Committee scheduled to begin there later today. The Iraqi minister stated that the ministerial committee has been entrusted by OPEC with formulating a long-term strategy for the organization. He added that the committee which comprises several OPEC oil ministers will submit its recommendations to the OPEC Ministerial Council, due to convene in Geneva on 7 December.

### Ba'th Party Statement Condemns Syrian Regime

*JN142222 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text of statement issued by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command on attack launched on Palestinian revolution positions in Lebanon; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Masses of our glorious Arab nation, the Palestinian revolution, represented by the PLO, is being subjected to the toughest barbaric onslaught. For weeks now, the suspect Syrian regime's forces — backed by the Libyan forces, and hiding behind the dissension which this regime helped to create and is employing against the Fatah movement — have been directing the strong fire of their offensive weapons against the chests of our Palestinian Arab people in the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps. They are shelling the secure residential quarters in the city of Tripoli and using all kinds of weapons to attack the Palestinian revolution positions. Their aim is to eliminate the PLO, the Palestinian Arab people's sole, legitimate representative; confiscate the independent national Palestinian decision-making; and end the Palestinian Arab people's struggle, represented by their armed revolution, as a prelude to liquidating the Palestinian cause and completing the Zionist-imperialist plot of imposing division on the Palestinian people and confiscating their inalienable historic rights to return to their homeland, Palestine.

Militant sons of our glorious Arab nation. Your great Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its great revolution in Iraq have confronted all the plots of the capitulatory settlement, played a prominent, leading role in aborting the Camp David plot, offered material, political, and military aid to the PLO, and withdrawn all the Iraqi forces from Iranian territory to the international borders. We did this after the Zionist attack on southern Lebanon in order to prepare for the confrontation of the Zionist invasion of Lebanese territory and to support the Palestinian revolution. But the alliance of the Zionists, the Iranians, Al-Asad, Al-Qadhdhafi, and the imperialists continues to implement all its conspiratorial links to engage the revolutionary regime in Iraq and to exhaust Iraq's abilities in order to isolate the Palestinian revolution.

The agent Iranian regime escalates its aggression against Iraq by coordinating with its ally, the Zionist entity. The Zionist attack on southern Lebanon was accompanied by an Iranian attack east of Basra. A Syrian attack on northern Lebanon is accompanied by an Iranian attack on northern Iraq.

While coordinating and plotting with the Zionist entity, the agent Syrian regime tries to bury the Palestinian revolution and to implement what the Zionist entity failed to achieve during its invasion of southern Lebanon. The Syrian regime wants to please its overlords, to prove to the Zionist entity and to imperialism that it is an important figure in the region's equations; it wants to hold the Palestinian card in order to wager on the Palestinian Arab people's rights in the market of international settlements and to offer its treason as a price for the survival of this regime.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party greets the Palestinian Arab people's struggle inside and outside the occupied homeland. The party reiterates its support for the Palestinian people's struggle represented in the PLO. It announces its condemnation and denunciation of the Syrian regime's barbaric attacks on our Palestinian people and their armed revolution. It also rejects all the attempts to contain the PLO, impose trusteeship on its independent decisions, and interfere in its internal affairs. The party calls on the Arab militants and world public opinion to condemn the agent Syrian regime's practices against the PLO, support the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle, and enable them to return to their national soil and establish their democratic state in Palestine.

Militant masses of our people, now that the Hafiz al-Asad regime's criminal and treasonous march has been exposed through additional evidence and his plotting disclosed before Arab and international poublic opinion, including several sides that until recently had failed to see its reality, what we request now is a broad and effective mobilization of efforts to end these crimes and safeguard the Arab struggle from its treason.

[Signed] The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party

**Authorities Reportedly Arrests Terrorists**
*NC150922 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information that on Sunday the Jordanian authorities detained three Palestinians belonging to the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group. The three are part of a network that had arrived in Jordan from Syria to carry out terrorist acts against U.S., French, and British interests, and to create confusion in Jordan.

The Jordanian authorities found on the detainees very important documents, including instructions to blow up the Jordanian intelligence headquarters, the British, French and U.S. airline companies, and to assassinate certain foreign countries' ambassadors.

The Jordanian authorities are currently searching for eight people involved with the aforementioned network. The Jordanian forces have begun a major helicopter search campaign along the Syrian-Jordanian borders. They are also subjecting land traffic to rigorous measures.

**Attacks on PLO Linked to Syrian-Israeli Pact**
*JN141126 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Nov 83 pp 1, 21*

[Dispatch by 'Abd as-Salam Masarwah from Washington]

[Text] Washington — Informed diplomatic sources have said that during the first session of the Lebanese reconciliation conference held in Geneva, Syria agreed to end the Palestinian military presence in the Lebanese territories in return for Israel's pledges to freeze [jamad] the agreement it concluded with Lebanon on 27 May 1983.

The sources added that the Lebanese Government proposed to Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam that Israel be reassured that security guarantees would be provided for its northern borders, that it must not fear any danger on the part of Syria or Lebanon, that its fear only stems from the possible return of the PLO forces to the areas from which it will withdraw in southern Lebanon, and that its agreement to freeze the agreement is linked with the departure of the last PLO soldier from the Lebanese territories.

The sources went on to say that the implicit understanding between Syria and Israel took place with the full coordination of former U.S. Middle East envoy McFarlane during his shuttle trips in the region.

These sources affirmed that Syria's intensified attack in the past few days on the Palestinian forces in Tripoli that are loyal to 'Arafat was a Syrian race with time. Thus, Syria attacked the Palestinian forces being besieged in Tripoli from all fronts in order to settle the situation before 14 November 1983, the date of the second session of the Geneva reconciliation conference.

The sources added that Syria's failure to wipe out the PLO forces in Tripoli and the USSR intervention to preserve the unity of the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat have foiled this plan of understanding.

Reports in Washington said that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's meeting with Andrey Gromyko included threats to Syria about the dangers of implementing the U.S. plan aimed at undermining the PLO's legitimacy and liquidating 'Arafat's leadership.

It is worth noting that a working Syrian-U.S. committee was formed following U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Damascus earlier this year in order to keep the dialogue open between the two countries. Under the influence of a group of diplomats who are still loyal to former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Washington has not lost hope in "transforming" the Syrian regime or at least in having it become more inclined to officially recognize its interests in Lebanon and its right to impose its tutelage on the Palestinian movement.

**Prince Hasan Returns From U.S. 14 Nov**
*JN142156 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman after a visit to the United States during which he participated in the work of the special conference organized by the Carter Institute at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. His highness also chaired the meetings of the independent committee on international humanitarian issues in New York.

Before leaving Washington, his highness met with U.S. Vice President George Bush, and exchanged views with him on the current issues in the Middle East. The talks with the vice-president were held within the framework of a joint desire to achieve stability in the region in a way that contributes to creating an appropriate climate to resume directing international efforts toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace. The talks also dealt with the need to embark on the Palestine question, which is the central issue, politically, in the Middle East and which is witnessing a grave escalation due to the instability in the entire east Mediterranean region. Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Jordan's ambassador in Washington, and a number of the U.S. vice president's aides attended the meeting.

His highness was received by the Senate minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman. Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah returned with his highness.

**AD-DUSTUR Calls for Enforcing Tripoli Cease-fire**
*JN121040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Urgent Arab Task," *AD-DUSTUR* says: As the cease-fire agreement in Tripoli and its suburbs is being violated and threats of other large confrontations are looming on the horizon, those who exerted their efforts to stop the bloodshed are required to move quickly in order to entrench the cease-fire agreement and avoid its collapse.

We do not believe that the Arab mediation delegation that has

succeeded in stopping aggressors against the Palestinian legitimacy from destroying Al-Baddawi Refugee Camp and Tripoli was trying to achieve an armistic so that the attackers can catch their breath and prepare for another decisive round. Neither do we believe that the Arab delegation and those with good intention in the Arab world can be satisfied with the results of the delegation's efforts while they see that the Syrian political campaign against the PLO leadership is a prelude to concentrated military campaign. The goal of this military campaign is to complete what last week's attack failed to achieve. The current Syrian political escalation only means a preparation on the ground for a big battle for which new armored battalions are being massed at the entrances to and in the suburbs of Tripoli.

*AD-DUSTUR* adds: Hence, there is a need to utilize new Arab and international pressures and practical measures, which may include positioning Arab observers between the fighting parties in order to prevent the collapse of the deteriorating cease-fire. This situation may result in a dialogue to save Tripoli and the PLO's legitimacy. The entrenchment of the cease-fire is now an urgent Arab task. Under the umbrella of a firm and continued cease-fire, the Palestinians can go to a dialogue without resorting to force, the PLO can reopen its suspended institutions, the Lebanese and Palestinians can be rid of the nightmare of death haunting their souls, and the Arabs can still preserve their hearts because of the killing, pains, sorrows, and desperate feelings.

**International Defense Equipment Fair To Open**

*JN121749 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] Amman, 12 Nov (PETRA) — An exhibition of defense equipment will open in the free zone in Zarqa on 15 November under the supervision of the international institution for defense equipment in the United States. The exhibition, the first of its kind in the Middle East region, will allow visitors from various countries in the world to acquaint themselves with the progress in military technology that has been achieved by the defense equipment industry since World War II.

Muhammad al-'Abdallat, deputy director of the free zones corporation, said that the selection of Jordan for presenting this exhibition is due to its central position in the Middle East region. He pointed out that international communications from and to Jordan are good and hotel facilities and internal communications services are available. He added that the exhibition will contain the latest and the most complicated products of defense equipment in the world. The exhibit will include modern telecommunications systems, various personal arms, military uniforms, boats, helicopters, strategic equipment, tanks, personnel carriers, shells, fighter planes, bombers, rockets, and fire extinguishing computers from the United States, the FRG, France, British, Brazil, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Austria, and Singapore. He added that military delegations from Britain, Italy, Pakistan, the Arab Gulf, and other countries were invited to acquaint themselves with this great exhibition.

Regarding the objectives of this exhibition, Al-'Abdallat said that its purpose is to acquaint the official visitors to Jordan from the Arab world and the friendly countries with the latest developments in the field of defense equipment and the development of these weapons. He said that there is also another economic objective which is that Jordan will receive 4-5 million dinars that will be spent by the exhibitors and visitors during this month. He also added that the exhibition will constitute a support for the economy, land, the movement of the local market, and domestic and foreign tourism. He also pointed out that the free zones corporation will provide all visitors with the necessary public services and bank facilities and will also provide security for the exhibitors. The corporation also allocated 6,000 square meters of covered places and 14,000 square meters of open place in the free zone for this purpose. He added that visits to the exhibition are confined to those who are invited, pointing out that the fair will be open to the citizens on the last day.

**Dealer With Israel Gets Hard Lebor Sentence**

*JN131516 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] Amman, 13 Nov (PETRA) — The martial law administrator has ratified a court-martial decision to sentence Yusuf Muhammad Ibrahim at-Tawashah to 15 years hard labor after he had been charged with contacting and dealing with the Israeli enemy through the agent village leagues.

**Beirut, Mountain Areas Shelled; Clashes in North**

*NC150607 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] The escalation of the security situation, which coincided with the arrival in Lebanon Sunday of new U.S. envoy Rumsfeld, yesterday assumed serious dimensions, when shells fell in greater Beirut and Al-Matn and even reached the warships offshore Antilyas. Yesterday afternoon socialist armed men and their supporters provoked Lebanese Army positions in the mountain. They then tried to infliltrate into the Al-Mudawwar Palace area, but the Army confronted them using tank and heavy artillery fire and inflicted heavy losses on the attackers and destroyed a number of their positions and artillery emplacements. The armed men then opened artillery fire on peaceful areas. At 1645 shells fell in the Chevrolet, Hursh Thabit, Sinn al-Fil, Al-Jisr al-Wati, Furn ash-Shubbak, Bdadun, Humal, and Bsus. The shelling left a number of people dead or injured and caused heavy material damage.

At 1910 yesterday a rocket launcher stationed in the Al-Mat'am restaurant area in Bhamdun opened fire on Antilyas shores where Multinational Force ships are anchored. Sporadic shells continued to fall at Sinn al-Fil until 0400 this morning. Early last evening military aircraft, reportedly U.S. F-14's, overflew Lebanese areas. The aircraft flew reconnaisance sorties following the fall of shells near the fleet ships. At 0506 this morning the military aircraft resumed their reconnaisance sorties and flew again at 0523 and 0605. U.S. helicopter movement did not stop throughout the night between the vessels and land positions.

**Casualties Reported**

*NC141753 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] The Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb and Dahr al-Wahsh have been coming under heavy artillery fire since 1600 this afternoon. The Army is returning the fire. The Army's positions in Khaldah were shelled at 1500. At 1650 a shell fell on the Chevrolet intersection in Al-Hazimiyah area hitting a car dealership window belonging to Shawqi As'ad Saliba. A Fiat bearing temporary license No 560 was burned. A Mercedes, which was driven by Antoine Qal'an, was also burned. Civil defense members rescued the driver and moved him to Al-Hayik hospital. A pickup truck was also damaged. Another shell fell near Samahah station in Furn ash-Shubbak area. Security sources said that one person was killed and another was wounded by the two shells. Other sources said that two persons were killed. Hospital sources say that the dead man was Walid Nakab 'Id.

**Roundup of Situation**

*NC141831 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] The indescriminate shelling of Beirut's eastern residential areas which began yesterday was renewed tonight when a number of shells fell on the At-Tahwitah and Al-Hazimiyah areas, causing casualties among the citizens. One citizen was killed and others were wounded. Fires broke out which firemen and civil defense teams are working to extinguish. These attacks on innocent citizens coincided with a military escalation in the mountain where at 1530 the Army positions in Kayfun, Ra's al-Jabal, Suq al-Gharb, and (?'Ayn Armnayah) came under gradually intensifying bursts of gunfire. From 1600-1840 Syrian-Palestinian-socialist rocket launchers showered the Army positions with their shells. A report from Ash-Shuf indicates that today Dayr al-Qamar came under attacks from armed Junblatt forces who opened bursts of sniper fire on residential areas, particularly the Mar 'Abdah area, from B'aqlin and the hills of Bayt ad-Din.

In the north, the security situation escalated militarily when clashes intensified around Al-Baddawi. As a result of the escalation, shells fell in the areas of Bab at-Tabbanah and Al-Mina where one person was killed and two others were wounded. The clashes are currently concentrating on the Al-'Ayruniyah-Dayr 'Ammar axis and sporadic artillery shells are falling on the Tripoli refinery area.

Today Tripoli lived through another day of tension amid the continued exodus of the city's residents, particularly from the Al-Mina', Al-Qubbah, Az-Zahiriyah, Al-Mallulah, and Abi Samrah areas in the direction of the Jubayl, Al-Batrun, (Ad-Daniyah), and Al-Kurah areas. Within the framework of the military reinforcements taking place in the northern area, Syrian armored vehicles were seen during the past 48 hours entering the Syrian-Lebanese border in Al-Biqa' and the north in order to reinforce the siege on 'Arafat's supporters in Al-Baddawi and Tripoli.

We just received a report indicating that the socialist, Syrian, and foreign gunmen have not abided by the cease-fire decision which was announced at 1830 but have continued their attacks by shelling Army positions in Ra's al-Jabal and Suq al-Gharb from the vicinities of 'Aytat and Duhur al-'Ibadiyah. They are also shelling Army positions in the hills of Kayfun and Qabr Shmun from their positions in Baysur and Shimlan.

**Army Attack Denied**

*NC141756 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Statement by Lebanese "military source" issued on 14 November — read by announcer]

[Text] Some are spreading rumors to the effect that the Army intends to attack [Beirut's] southern suburb. These rumors aim at creating an atmosphere of tension and instability among the citizens. The Army command denies these rumors and asserts its eagerness to preserve public safety and the security of all citizens as long as they do not violate security and the cease-fire.

**Overflights Continue**

*NC150619 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Warplanes flew over Beirut at 0525 this morning. During the night warplanes flew over the capital and the mountain.

Guarded calm now prevails in the areas which yesterday witnessed both guarded calm and tension because of intermittent shelling.Security sources report that shells landed in Sinn al-Fil after 2100 last night and also in the Al-Ghubayrah area.

**Clashes Erupt in North**

*NC150640 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0618 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] At 0801 this morning the Al-Ashrafiyah perimeter, the Sin al-Fil area, and the Palace of Justice came under rocket fire from armed positions in the mountain. The fall of rockets is still continuing.

This escalation of the situation coincides with the renewal of clashes between 'Arafat loyalists and opponents backed by the Syrian forces. Clashes erupted at 0710 this morning on the axes of the Turbul Mountain, Al-Fawwarah, the quarries, Al-Baddawi, Dayr 'Ammar, Al-'Ayruniyah, and the oil refinery. Our correspondent says that the security situation erupted suddenly and violently at 0710 and that the Al-Baddawi camp and adjacent areas are being subjected to violent artillery and rocket fire from dissident Palestinian and Syrian positions in Al-Kurah, the Zgharta vicinity, and the Turbul Mountain. The forces loyal to 'Arafat have been returning the fire since 0730 with the same violence. The latest security report says that medium-caliber and long-range artillery, rocket launchers, heavy machinguns, and anti-aircraft fire are being used in the fighting.

**Beirut, North Situation Escalating**

*NC150645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0618 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Further to our report broadcast a short while ago that four shells landed in Al-'Adliyah and the museum areas, it appears that the situation is escalating. A security source indicated a short while ago that 20 shells landed in Sinn al-Fil and Al-Ashrafiyah. Therefore, we ask the citizens to be cautious. We will report developments as available. The situation in the north is also tense. We are awaiting a dispatch from our correspondent in the north.

**Beirut Cease-Fire Agreement Reached**

*NC150709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0630 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Our correspondent reports that contacts to end the indiscriminate shelling that reached greater Beirut, which caused traffic congestion on the streets, have led to a cease-fire agreement as of 0830. It has been noticed that the shelling has actually stopped, but the situation is still cautious. Citizens are advised not to roam the streets until things become clear.

**Cease-Fire Violated**

*NC150805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0740 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Security sources reported a short while ago that three shells landed a short time ago in Al-Hadath and another shell near B'abda hospital, even though a cease-fire was declared at 0830. With regard to the south, the Al-Awwali bridge was reopened to traffic and pedestrians at 0800 this morning. It had reopened at 0700 for pedestrians only. In the north, the situation erupted at 0630 this morning. We are waiting for reports on further developments there.

**Al-Jumayyil Telephones Al-Asad in Hospital**

*NC142018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil tonight telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the hospital where he is being treated in Damascus to reassure himself about his health. President al-Jumayyil congratulated the Syrian president on the success of his appendectomy.

**U.S Envoy Rumsfeld Departs for Israel 14 Nov**

*NC142108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld left Beirut for Israel tonight to continue his mission of discussing the current conditions in Lebanon and the area.

**Iranian Revolutionary Guard Deputy in Ba'labakk**

*NC141240 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1225 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information from Ba'labakk to the effect that the deputy commander of the Iranian revolutionary guards has arrived there accompanied by a number of officers. They held a series of meetings with the Iranian officials in the area. These new developments come at a time when the Iranians are being held responsible for the explosions in the U.S. and French command headquarters in Beirut. The information adds that the so-called Akram Tulayf has replaced Husayn Musavi as leader of the Hezbollah.

**British Document Names Abu Muslih in Beirut Bombings**

*WA151350 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Nov 83 p 4*

[Article by special correspondent J.-M. D.-S.: "The Mastermind of the Terrorist Operations Is Said To Be the Head of the Revolutionary Guards in Ba'labakk"]

[Text] Beirut — According to a confidential British document, the identities of the organizers fo the double attack of 23 October are said to have been established. There is nothing to keep one

from thinking, moreover, that they may also be the ones who destroyed the building which housed the military governor's office and the Israeli intelligence service at Tyre. This document indicates that the mastermind of the terrorist operations directed against the French and American servicemen may have the alias Abu Muslih. He is supposed to be an Iranian who settled a year ago in Ba'labakk where he is said to command the city's 800 revolutionary guards. The document mentions the incognito visit that Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam Zadeh, Iranian minister of defense and head of the revolutionary guards [title as published], is said to have made to Damascus on 19 October, that is, 4 days before the double attack in Beirut. The document notes that Mr ol-Eslam Zadeh was present before in Damascus on 16 APRil, that is, 2 days before the attack against the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

Without stating it explicitly, the text gives the impression that the Iranian minister may have been the one who gave the green light to the terrorists after having assured himself that the operation had been prepared perfectly.

Finally, it states that a member of the Lebanese Shi'ite clergy, Shaykh Raghib Harb, member of the Islamic Amal Movement, known in the Shi'ite suburbs of Beirut to be the local agent of the revolutionary guards, also returned secretly to Ba'labakk in mid-October. For the authors of this report there is no longer any doubt that the terorrists have established their base in the Shi'ite quarter of south Beirut.

## UAE's AL-KHALIJ Interviews Clergyman Fadlallah

*GF141845 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 14 Nov 83 p 14*

[Interview with Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, a Lebanese religious figure, by unidentified *AL-KHALIJ* correspondent in Beirut — date not given]

[Text] [*AL-KHALIJ*] What do you have to say about the accusation that holds you responsible for the explosions at both the headquarters of the U.S. Marines and the headquarters of the French paratroopers?

[Fadlallah] I categorically reject this accusation — such rejection does not mean that we do not totally oppose the imperialist U.S. policy in Lebanon and the region, particularly the U. S. absolute support for Israel. Nevertheless, we do not resort to such methods in expressing our opposition, because we do not believe that such methods lead to decisive and positive results. Indeed, they may lead to negative results that serve the interests of imperialism at the expense of the interests of the homeland as a result of the emotional climate created by such a tragedy — a climate that makes it easier for imperialism to implement its plans. This happened with the two explosions — the United States benefited from them in invading Grenada and in exerting political pressure in Lebanon to further its interests. Moreover, based on my individual interpretation of Muslim canon law [Shari'ah], I have reservations on resorting to suicidal tactics in political action. We are seeking to activate the entire nation [ummah] in confronting the plots of imperialism and Zionism through methods that turn the nation into a moving and active force in eliminating all imperilism's economic and political interests that harm the interests of the people.

Therefore, I repeat my rejection of such accusations. They are too ridiculous to be denied. However, perhaps such accusations are used to create a psychological and political climate to exert pressure on the people in the southern suburb of Beirut. The information media tried to exploit this climate and waged a psychological war to suggest that there is a plan to invade the suburb. However, I believe that the issue now is bigger than that of invading the southern suburb: It is the issue of the political conditions in the country on which the United States sought to concentrate — particularly since the United States has no real evidence to accuse those in the southern suburb of being responsible for the incident. In this regard we would like to say that the U.S. media have distorted some of our statements on this issue.

[*AL-KHALIJ*] How do you assess the uprising in southern Lebanon and what is its scope?

[Fadlallah] I believe that the uprising in southern Lebanon is not a transient situation that stems from such Israeli practices as arresting some young men here or there, or opening fire during "Ashura" in An-Nabatiyah, or other similar daily events. It is a profound situation whose elements lie deep within the citizen in southern Lebanon, who is experiencing spiritual, intellectual, political, and economic oppression as a result of the Israeli presence — a presence that can be summarized by the word "nightmare" that stifles in people every outlet to freedom. It is a deep feeling of persecution that one feels, a sense of a long-term plan to humiliate him and turn him into a neglected quantity that has no power to say what he does or does not want. Reaction to this oppression is expressed in various forms: in the operations carried out by the men of the Lebanese national resistance against Israel and in the actions of the struggling clergymen who feel a religious responsibility to pursue Israel on every level.

These actions were the daily diversified and constant action of the citizen in southern Lebanon. They clashed with many circumstantial, political, and security obstacles, sometimes overcoming them and at other times succumbing to them, until the suitable time comes to turn these actions into a broad popular movement that violently confronts Israel and exerts pressure on it. This has happened. It is not the first uprising. We remember the uprising that occurred following the arrest of Shaykh Raghib Harb [who was arrested by Israel and then released in April 1983]. We feel that there will be uprisings in the future, uprisings that are waiting for the right conditions in order to move toward the liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation. We believe that Israel, by its daily practices of humiliating the country and the people, is itself creating the psychological and popular climate for an uprising against it.

[*AL-KHALIJ*] What is your view on the call for civil disobedience?

[Fadlallah] I believe that civil disobedience did not now just begin — it began, and the call for it began, since the beginning of the Israeli occupation. Following that call the clergy declared that collaborating with Israel is forbidden. Many of the faithful implemented this call in their daily life, for the call represents a

judgment of holy canon law. The faithful constantly sought to ask about the individual application of civil disobedience in their food and drink and in their way of life in general. The issue is still alive.

Then there was the military resistance which has not ceased since the beginning of the occupation, a resistance that succeeded in achieving political as well as military victories by the political crises it created for the Israeli Government. I believe that the situation in southern Lebanon has gone beyond the daily details of civil disobedience, and it has become a duty to support this resistance on the military level, a resistance that makes the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon a problem for every Israeli household.

[*AL-KHALIJ*] How do you view the operations of the armed national movement?

[Fadlallah] I believe that it is necessary, during the present pressing situation, to draw up an integrated plan in which every group that is active in the field will carry out its part in the resistance, on condition that they eschew all forms of exhibitionism, for many of those who work in the political field are accustomed to thinking more about how to provoke it than of how to concentrate on the situation at hand. No one group can monopolize the field. There must be some form of cooperation. Let all stands be directed against the Israeli occupation.

[*AL-KHALIJ*] There are political forces and groupings that are struggling against the Zionist occupation. How can these forces be brought together within the framework of a unified national front?

[Fadlallah] Perhaps the problem that faces such calls is that many of the parties that are politically active in Lebanon are subject to political or material ties with some regimes that are accustomed to compromising their causes in order to serve their own regional causes or to further their political advantages. This creates — and it has created — a state of confusion, fragmentation, and disarray in any national front.

I feel that protracted resistance requires that all the simple people who have not experienced political complications to come together and agree on the joint cause, namely, the liberation of the land and the liberation of man by their own methods. Ultimately, they can put forth their stands to the responsible officials of parties and organizations. This solution may not be realistic with regard to current plans and methods, but it is realistic when viewed through the limited experience of the resistance in southern Lebanon.

[*AL-KHALIJ*] How can the uprising be supported so that its continuity can be maintained?

[Fadlallah] I believe that the slogan which should be raised by the uprising is the liberation of southern Lebanon from all forms of Israeli occupation. We believe that in order to turn this slogan into a realistic slogan we should rely on realistic methods that are commensurate with the capabilities and fortitude of the people — so that the people will have an opportunity to rest at some stage and renew their strength and energy to carry on in another stage. We should not rely on idealist methods that can be viewed only in abstract terms, because this will deprive those in the field of their cohesion and ability to continue. The role of realistic methods in the struggle [jihad] process is to participate in educating people to be able to carry on in the long-term course that can achieve its goals, even though such an achievement may take place after some time.

## Islamic Group Leader Outlines Stance on North

*NC141253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] At a news conference held by its Secretary General 'Abdallah Babitti, the Islamic Group [Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah] in the north calls for lifting the siege of Tripoli, for a halt to the plans to divide and fragment Lebanon, and for a dialogue between the warring Palestinians. Babitti outlined the Islamic Group's stances in several specific clauses, the most prominent of which are:

[Begin recording] 1. We condemn the present fighting. Its cessation is an urgent demand by all Muslims and by those supporting the Palestinian question in the world in their desire to have mercy on the patient and struggling people.

2. There should be an immediate meeting and dialogue within Palestinian legitimacy because it is the sound solution for bridging the split and it is the natural place for making the desired reforms. In that case, Tripoli is prepared to play host to conferees not to warring parties. They should urgently seek an understanding and emerge from circles of plotters and regimes' schemes before it is too late.

3. All types of blackmail should cease, be they a siege or the deployment of destructive weapons around Tripoli and in the north. They way must be paved for the fighters to be reassured and to return to their positions confronting the usurper enemy.

4. The presence of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] must be dealt with from the position of his status as the legitimate chairman of the PLO, which calls for respect of and appreciation for him, and from the position of Islamic fraternity and the sublime interest of the people of Tripoli in accordance with the stances outlined by its leaders at the municipality conference. [end recording]

**Beirut Reports Cited on U.S. F-14 Overflights**
*JN141302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Beirut —Reports from Beirut have said that U.S. F-14 planes carried out intensified sorties this morning over Beirut which lasted 1 hour. The Phalangist radio said the U.S. overflights were for reconnaissance purposes.

**McFarlane Remarks on Middle East Disputed**
*JN141422 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Mr Robert McFarlane, currently the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, is not a stranger to the Middle East. Until very recently, he was the U.S. President's envoy to this region where he spent sufficient time to form realistic ideas about this region, its crises, and its disputing parties. However, it seems that in his new position, McFarlane does not give any evidence that he has benefited from his presence and work in the Middle East and his close association with the existing numerous and complicated problems in this sensitive part of the world. Otherwise, how can one who has sufficient knowledge of the Middle East situation threaten Syria and remind it of the U.S. invasion of Grenada? Can he regard the U.S. planes' overflights over other people's skies a lawful and natural affair? Can he regard other people's self-defense as attacks deserving of punishment?

McFarlane's statements yesterday to the U.S. television network, CBS, in which he warned Syria of the consequences of launching new attacks on the U.S. planes that overfly Lebanese skies and in which he said that the U.S. invasion of Grenada shows Washington's serious attitude to the threats against U.S. lives, are statements that do not show respect for international law, the UN Charter, and the rights of other countries. On the contrary, they reflect a U.S. rebellion against international laws and norms and an insistence by President Reagan's administration to increase tension in the Middle East and the world and push international relations to the brink of real war. These statements also indicate that the U.S. rulers want to place their private interests above the law, norms, and other peoples' rights.

If McFarlane wants to remind Syria of the United States' seriousness toward what he terms the threat to U.S. lives and gives as an example the invasion of Grenada, then he must be aware of several issues pertaining to this topic.

First, the U.S. invasion of Grenada cannot be regarded as a record of glory or honor in U.S. history; it is a record of disgrace which will always tarnish U.S. policy in the eyes of nations.

Second, the invasion of Grenada cannot be regarded as a military victory for the U.S. forces because the size of Grenada does not exceed 300 square km and its population does not exceed 100,000 people.

Third, the invasion of Grenada is a flagrant aggression and an impertinent violation of international law and the principles of the UN Charter.

Fourth, the United States managed to bring its military forces into Grenada, but it failed to defeat the will of the people of Grenada and of the rest of the American Continent's nations which are struggling valiantly against U.S. imperialism.

Fifth, Grenada is not Syria, and the Caribbean Sea is not the Middle East.

If McFarlane wants to remind Syria of what he considers to be a U.S. victory, then it is necessary to remind him of other events such as the historic political and military defeat in Vietnam. Washington must realize that Syria is absolutely determined to defend itself with all its means and available resources and in cooperation with all the forces and parties that could assist it or wish to assist it in repulsing the aggression, defeating the aggressors, and defending the principles of the UN Charter and international law. It must also be realized that the United States' direct intervention in a conflict with the Arab national liberation movement, after intervening behind and through Israel, can only result in the defeat of the aggressors and foreigners in the region and in destructive consequences on U.S. interests in the region — including all that the United States cares for, beginning with oil and political influence, and ending with military presence.

If anyone wonders why McFarlane threatens Syria, McFarlane would say: This is because the Syrians fired air defense missiles at the U.S. planes that overflew their forces. McFarlane's statements give an idea of the U.S. politicians' tyrannical, arbitrary, and unlawful logic. Syria did not go to the United States to threaten the lives of Americans, but the U.S. planes came to provoke, challenge, and threaten others thousands of kilometers away from the United States. The mere presence of the U.S. Marines in eastern Mediterranean waters, the U.S. planes' overflights, and the U.S. Marines' abandonment of the mission which was said to be peaceful and confined to assisting the Lebanese Government, are a provocation of others, a flagrant intervention in the region's affairs, and an attempt to impose its will and hegemony which, if the escalation continues, could lead to an impasse for the provokers and aggressors and a real threat to peace in the region and beyond. If the United States is eager to expand its influence and hegemony away from and outside the United States' borders, then it must realize that its moves have limits and that there are lines which must not be overstepped and cannot be overstepped without paying a very high price.

**AL-BA'TH Defines National Stand on Arab Issues**
*JN140937 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Some of the Traits of the Relationship With Syria," *AL-BA'TH* says: We may not be stating anything new when we reemphasize that dealing with Syria has specific traits that distinguish it from any other dealings. If we

must point out some of these traits, which some may have forgotten or have tried to forget or obscure for one reason or the other, then we must also point out that it is not our intention to give a lesson, in politics or in any other discipline. Our intention is simply to remind that we shall never deviate from or relinquish our basic dealings, as they are inspired by a solid foundation based on our principled, firm, and overt stands on all the national and pan-Arab causes of our Arab nation.

Some of these traits are that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad's historic leadership, has never been known to bargain on any Arab right, beginning with the central cause of our contemporary struggle march and ending with the presence of Marines and U.S. naval forces only kilometers away from our borders, on Arab land and in Arab waters, which we refuse to have spoiled by those who covet our people, land, and resources.

When we refer to the central cause we mean a return to the core of the dispute in our region, the core which we have never forgotten or allowed to be obscured by any peripheral issue. We waged the October war of liberation for the sake of this central cause. We confronted As-Sadat's treason and the capitulatory Camp David accords for the same reason. We also adopted our stand on Lebanon for the sake of this central cause, the Palestinian cause, and the cause of the Palestinian people's squandered rights. We adopted our stand on Lebanon to protect it from being partitioned and to prevent the creation of emaciated entities, which Israel has been trying to establish in vain.

*AL-BA'TH* adds: We did our best to prevent civil war in Lebanon —that is, to prevent the Arabization of the dispute for which the successive U.S. administrations have been incessantly planning in line with Henry Kissinger's concept. The U.S. administrations have also been looking for someone to carry this out in order to widen the circle because the Arabization of the dispute means continued action by our enemies to keep the cause of Palestine away from the Arabs' conscience by preoccupying them with peripheral issues. However, through its principled and firm stands, which have become quite familiar to those both far and near, Syria has succeeded in highlighting the core of the dispute. It has neither been dragged into peripheral battles nor has it shown any flexibility toward any of our Arab nation's national and pan-Arab rights.

*AL-BA'TH* concludes: In short, Syria embodies the firm and constant stand that deals with others according to their proximity or remoteness from the nation's causes. As President Hafiz al-Asad stated, this stand has not been based on this or that person. Syria has never been at loggerheads with this or that person. Syria is at loggerheads with those who act counter to our nation's aspirations of liberating all Arab territories from any foreign presence. Syria is the ally of any nationalist who carries out a struggle for liberation and victory over the Arabs' enemies.

### Iraqi, Egyptian, Jordanian Charges Rejected

*JN141013 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Damascus, 14 Nov (SANA) — *TISHRIN* comments on the statements and allegations of the symbols of agentry and treason in the Arab homeland, such as the Iraqi vice president, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and Jordan's King Husayn, who all harshly criticized and accused Syria and Libya of aggression against Fatah.

In its editorial today, *TISHRIN* says: Amid this atmosphere of royal lament, Carter announces that Jordan has given new indications of its intention to negotiate with Israel. At the same time, David Kimche and Butrus Ghali reaffirm the need for Jordan to become a party in the discussion of the Palestinian administrative self-rule.

*TISHRIN* wonders: What does all this mean? It is a ridicule of the national Arab intellect before the warming up that precedes the dancing in the carnival of the final liquidation of the homeland's central issue — the carnival through which Arab reactionaries want to entrench the Camp David accords, the Reagan plan, and the trend to negotiate with Israel instead of confronting it as is supposed to be Arab political practice. [sentence as received]

*TISHRIN* adds: Since such is the case, ridiculing the national Arab intellect is an indivisible part of a policy that has been elaborated by the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance that is hostile to the Arab nation, to its national and social liberation, and to the Palestine question in particular.

*TISHRIN* notes that one of this policy's trends is to fabricate lies and distort facts about the stand of Syria, which is committed to the basis of the Arab nation and which the Arab summits approved, and about the stand of every Palestinian who defends the national Palestinian charter and the PLO program approved by the PNC sessions.

*TISHRIN* concludes: Therefore, the question of the proponents of this policy is important and must be included as a first priority on the agenda of the upcoming Arab summit. It is also an important question which must be considered by all the citizens whose intellect has been ridiculed.

### USSR Military Delegation Arrives on Visit

*JN142043 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] A USSR delegation led by Colonel General Kharlamov Semen Il'ich, deputy chairman of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy Organization, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a week-long visit at the invitation of the People's Army Command.

The guest delegation was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali, commander of the People's Army; Major General Fawwaz Sarhan, chief of staff of the People's Army; the USSR military attache; and several embassy staffers in Damascus.

During their visit, the delegation members will visit some training camps for young women and men, as well as several provinces in the country to become acquainted with the cultural features and economic and social progress achieved under the leadership of militant Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad.

**Bulgarian Education Delegation Ends Visit**
*JN141512 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Damascus, 14 Nov (SANA) — The Bulgarian Communist Party education delegation led by Comrade Professor Mikhail Savov, Bulgarian deputy minister of national education, chairman of the Higher Education Council, and vice chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, left Damascus today after a 5-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the national command.

Fayiz an-Nasir, dean of the teachers, and 'Umar as-Siba'i, deputy chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, saw the guest delegation off at Damascus International Airport.

**People's Assembly Speaker Meets Polish Official**
*JN121921 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Council, has stressed Poland's stands which support the Syrian people's struggle for liberation under President Hafiz al-Asad. He also praised Syria's role in the Arab region and world policy.

This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received Gertych this afternoon. Gertych stressed the importance of the good realtions between Syria and Poland.

People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi highly appreciated Poland's stands on the just Arab issues and stressed the determination of our people and masses under President Hafiz al-Asad to pursue the struggle against the hostile imperialist and Zionist threats until victory is achieved over the enemy.

**UN Representative on U.S.-Israeli 'Threats'**
*JN131917 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] Diya'ullah al-Fattal, Syria's representative to the United Nations, has stressed that the Zionist and U.S. threats against Syria not only consititute a danger against the region, but also against international peace and security.

This came in a speech that Al-Fattal delivered to the UN Security Council, which convened to discuss the renewal of the UNIFIL forces' mandate in southern Lebanon.

**Al-Asad Receives Message From Indira Gandhi**
*JN141826 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and chairman of the current Nonaligned Movement session, today sent a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad expressing grave concern over the situation in northern Lebanon. She asked President al-Asad to use his personal influence to restore the PLO's unity.

**International Students Conference Meets**
*JN122002 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, the international students conference on solidarity with the Syrian people and students opened in Damascus this morning. The international students seminar on the imperialist military build-up in the Middle East as a threat to peace and security was also opened this morning. The conference and the seminar are organized by the International Union of Students [IUS], the National Federation of Syrian Students [NFSS], and the General Federation of Arab Students [GFAS]. Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and head of the students and higher education regional bureaus, represented President Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Dr Tannus delivered President al-Asad's speech. He conveyed the comrade secretary general's militant and sincere greetings through the conferees to the nationalist and progressive student masses which struggle against the forces of imperialism and exploitation, and for the peoples' progress and freedom. He also wished the conference success and the conferees a good stay in our generous country during its celebration of the blessed Corrective Movement which was led by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Tannus stressed the importance of the convocation of the international students conference on solidarity with the Syrian people and students — a conference which represents all the nationalist and progressive students in the world, whose leaders, at the invitation of the IUS and with the participation of the GFAS and the NFSS — came to hold a meeting in revolutionary Syria which has become, through our people's struggle, our party's steadfastness, our firm national unity, and through the historic leadership of Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, the basic fortress in the Arab region, which is the only steadfast fortress in the face of imperialism and Zionism. This fortress, he added, proves the Arab steadfastness and seeks to maintain Arab dignity and to build up, with the blood of its blessed martyrs, the unified, free, progressive, and socialist future of the Arab nation.

Comrade Tannus said: We all agree with you in your capacity as the responsible and struggler writers who direct millions of progressive students in the world and who support Syria's struggle and students, especially during this serious stage through which the world and the Arab region are passing and during which imperialist policy has never been more hostile or fiercer. Syria, as leader Al-Asad has said, will not be frightened by threats and fleets. We will write the Arab nation's future with the blood of our martyrs. Syria's modern history is the history of the steadfastness, the dignity, and the future of all Arabs. Syria is recording Arab history during this stage on behalf of the Arab nation. Syria is not scared of pressures and not frightened by threats. Syria is prompted in this by a self-confidence, a trust of its friends, and a hope that it will achieve victory which must inevitably be at the side of the sincere and struggler peoples who are determined to confront aggression, imperialism, and Zionism.

Comrade Tannus stressed that those who stand alongside Syria are supporting steadfastness and progress, and those who are hostile to Syria or launch slanders against it are falling in the trenches of imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade Tannus spoke about the heroism and sacrifices of our Armed Forces in Lebanon in defense of its Arabism, independence, and freedom, and in defense of the Palestinian question and the Palestinian resistance. He said: Despite all sacrifices, Yasir 'Arafat's propaganda thanked Husni Mubarak, King Husayn, and Saddam Husayn, who were watching the battles or even participating in the creation of an atmosphere for an aggression to rob Lebanon's freedom and independence. Tannus denounced 'Arafat's claims on calling for the Palestinian decision's independence and freedom. He said: We support independent and free Palestinian decisionmaking on the condition that this decision be a militant and a revolutionary one and not a defeatist decision. He stressed that Syria's stand will continue to be clear and principled on the Palestinian question and on the Palestinian resistance because they are the axle of our struggle in our contemporary history. We are sure that the glory of the resistance was not achieved by a person or persons, as Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad has said. This glory was achieved by the sacrifices of the Palestinian Arab people and the Palestinian resistance — our basic ally in our struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

**Statement Issued**

*JN141500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Damascus — At the end of their work in Damascus today, participants in the international students conference on solidarity with the Syrian Arab people and its students announced their militant solidarity, in the name of millions of students in the world, with the Syrian people and students in their heroic resistance and continued struggle against imperialist, Zionist, and Arab reactionaries. In their final statement, the participants praised Syria's pioneering role in the pan-Arab struggle and acknowledged that it has struggled since 1970 to reach solidarity against imperialism and Zionism and their colonialist liquidationist designs, which aim at imposing direct U.S. hegemony over the Arab region.

In their statement, the participants in the conference also expressed their appreciation for Syria's steadfastness for the sake of Lebanon in particular, and its pan-Arab role in confronting imperialist and Zionist plans in the Lebanese arena so it can preserve Lebanon's Arabism and national independnece, prevent its partitioning and defend its territorial integrity and people, and protect the Palestinian revolution. The statement also praised the Syrian forces' bravery in confronting the Zionist invasion and occupation of Lebanon. It also stressed the need for immediate action to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces, the evacuation of U.S. fleets and U.S. and NATO forces from the region, the cancellation of the U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist agreement, and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state under the PLO, its sole legitimate representative.

The statement also explained that militant cohesion between Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese nationalist forces under the National Salvation Front constitutes a cornerstone of the struggle against the capitulatory plans. In their statement, the participants also extended greetings of solidarity with and support for the Syrian people and students under Comrade Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. They reiterated their readiness to support the people and the Syrian students to defeat imperialism and Zionism and to emphasize the Arab nation's right to unity, freedom, socialism, progress, and a just and lasting peace.

Delegations from 36 international organizations and 12 world organizations participated in the conference, which lasted 2 days in Damascus. They held several discussions in which they expressed their solidarity with Syria's people and students.

## Ash-Shar' Returns From Carter-Ford Conference

*JN140656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Damascus — Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Damascus last night after participating in the international seminar on the Middle East and the Palestine question held in Atlanta, Georgia at the invitation of former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford.

During the seminar, Ash-Shar' explained Syria's view on the Arab-Zionist conflict in the region. He affirmed our people's firm and principled stand, under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, and our determination to pursue struggle in order to liberate all the occupied Arab territories and to restore the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to determine their future and to establish their sovereign state.

## Al-Asad Greets National Volunteer Workers

*JN121120 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text of message from President Hafiz al-Asad sent to workers through the Executive Bureau of the Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions, on the occasion of 2 days of national volunteer work marking the anniversary of the Corrective Movement; date not specified —read by announcer]

[Text] Brother chairman and members of the Executive Bureau of the General Federation of Trade Unions, it pleases me very much to extend my greetings to you and to Syrian workers at the end of another day of national volunteer work which they willingly decided to carry out on the anniversary of the Corrective Movement. They are thus continuing the splendid national tradition of the past few years.

The sons of the working class in Syria, who have ended this day of national volunteer work and are getting ready for another day next week, are confirming through this national action their desire to always exert fresh efforts to build the edifice of the society of progress and socialism and strengthen the homeland's might and ability to confront and remain steadfast. They have

thus proved their adherence to the principles of our leader party —the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party —and their determination to always be in the forefront of the national and pan-Arab battle waged by our country.

The efforts exerted by the workers in the days of national volunteer work, especially in the circumstances of this battle, acquire a special significance. It is a contribution to the sacrifices which Syria is making for the victory of the pan-Arab cause. We in this battle are facing all the forces of aggression and are directly confronting the plan of the United States, Israel, and those riding on their bandwagon, the plan which seeks to subjugate the Arab region — people, land, and resources — to U.S. and Israeli hegemony, to flood this region with U.S. military bases, and to involve our Arab people in the world power struggle which the United States is igniting and using the peoples of the world as fuel. We have made it amply clear to those behind this plan that we are strongly determined to resist their plan. We have also made it amply clear to them that the Syrian people are a heroic people who stand solidly behind their armed forces. The Syrian people are ready to fight in defense of their homeland and nation.

Every additional effort exerted by the workers in national work in this country strengthens the general national effort in this battle and, consequently, the homeland's ability to achieve victory in our battle. I would like on this day to express my pride in the Syrian workers and in their great national spirit and high sense of responsibility. I shake their hands and bless their sincere work in increasing and improving production and effectively contributing to the defense of the homeland and the nation in the face of the enemies.

I repeat my greetings to every male and female worker in Syria, and express the homeland's appreciation for their struggle and efforts. I also express the confidence that they will continue as usual to be in the forefront, responding to the calls of the homeland and affirming their readiness to exert every effort and make every sacrifice for the victory of the homeland and its issues.

### Al-Asad 'Feeling Well' Following Surgery

*JN151517 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] A presidential spokesman said in Damascus that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is feeling well after the surgery he underwent and that his health is continuously improving.

**Shamir Seen As Wanting To Strengthen Position**
*TA130648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] Talks will begin this week in Jerusalem in anticipation of the first visit to the United States by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Political sources this morning assess that Shamir's visit to Washington is aimed mainly at strengthening his image as prime minister in anticipation of the struggles he will have to wage within the Likud. Where is Yitzhaq Shamir headed? Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is here in the studio to report:

[Schiffer — live] The words: I have never fought to get any post are attributed to Yitzhaq Shamir. However, one may also add that from the moment he got the post he has never let go of it.

Now, over a month since he entered the prime minister's office, Shamir is strengthening his position. He does not plan to be prime minister for a brief interim period or until the elections. After making the called-for declarations regarding his predecessor, Menahem Begin, and putting up with Begin's aides in the prime minister's office for some time, it is highly likely that Shamir will form his own team in the near future.

The main goal of his upcoming trip to the United States is to strengthen his personal ties with senior U.S. Administration officials and to strengthen his image as a prime minister who negotiates with leaders and statesmen.

Jerusalem subscribes to the assessment that there is really nothing to the proposals for strategic cooperation with the United States and that all the talk about this issue originated with several administration officials who used to be Kissinger's boys and who regarded the creation of regional conflicts as a means to achieve long-term U.S. objectives. These officials, led by U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, perhaps hope that Israel and Syria will approach the verge of a confrontation in the next few months. It seems that this will not materialize because the Shamir-Arens duo does not intend to heed such an adventurous policy.

Hence, Israel will continue to strive for the pullout of its forces from Lebanon amid proper security arrangements in the south — this will be Yitzhaq Shamir's policy.

In the talks that will be held in Jerusalem with U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld, who will be arriving in Israel shortly, various possibilities to promote the arrangements in Lebanon will be discussed. However, the main point we want to stress this morning is that it seems that in all the political moves in the near future, we will witness the prime minister's efforts to strengthen his position. This will be evident in his visit to the United States and is now noticeable in the attempts to advance the date of the visit of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Israel — a visit that was postponed by Menahem Begin's resignation — and in the fact that Shamir has not yet appointed a Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs and that the entire Cabinet participates in this committee. Shamir has been postponing as long as he can the possible confrontations resulting from these appointments.

Just like his predecessors, Yitzhaq Shamir does not plan to promote potential successors or invite trouble to his own backyard.

**Military Reacts to SAM-9 Missiles in Lebanon**
*TA151256 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Syria has reportedly transferred SAM-9 antiaircraft missiles from Damascus to the area under its control in Lebanon. According to the ABC television network, which reported the development, the Pentagon believes the missile deployment will have a substantial effect on the balance of power in Lebanon. ABC says that consultations are currently taking place between Israel and the United States on how to respond to this Syrian move.

Israeli military sources say there is no confirmation of the reports that Syria has moved SAM-9 missiles into Lebanon, but Israel is checking out the situation. With details on the SAM-9's, reporter Alan Ben-'Ami.

[Begin recording] The SAM-9 is basically an improved SAM-7 strella, shoulder-fired missile but mounted on a vehicle with four missiles to each carrier. Its primary use is to provide cover for ground forces on the move. The SAM-9 has an effective range of less than 10 km, posing a danger for helicopters and low-flying aircraft.

Libya supplied SAM-9 missiles to members of the Ahmad Jibril general command terror group based in Ad-Damur and other sites in Lebanon before the war last year, and they were quickly destroyed by Israeli aircraft.

Present deployment in Lebanon, if true, should be seen as part of Syria's strategic-political moves rather than as an immediate military threat. The military danger is in the fact that their deployment in Lebanon could mark the start of a process of escalation towards more dangerous missiles being moved in.

Israel has stated a number of times in the past it will not tolerate the introduction of any Syrian missiles onto Lebanese territory. [end recording]

**IDF Keeping 'Alert Watch' on Golan Heights**
*TA142034 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens said at today's Cabinet session that the IDF has taken all necessary measures in the north. He was replying to a question by Deputy Prime Minister David Levi. Our political correspondent reports that the Cabinet will discuss the buildup of the Syrian Army next week. This discussion will form the first part of a general discussion on Israel's political stands prior to Prime Minister Shamir's departure for Washington at the end of the month. Has there been a change in the deployment of Syria's Army? Is Syria still heading

for a military confrontation with Israel? Our military correspondent, Moshe Shlonsky, reports from the studio:

[Shlonsky — live] It was pouring rain on the Golan Heights today and in the eastern sector in Lebanon. On both sides of the line, the soldiers are plagued by the mud. The weather and ground conditions are hardly suitable for deployment for hostilities. In the IDF, it is stressed, there is no anxiety, but an alert watch is kept, and there are no unusual or out of the ordinary signs to be seen. There are reports, rumors, of the intention to pull out some of the Soviet advisers who operate the SS-5 missiles. But at this point the advisers are still there.

The situation is complex, but we are not close to any danger of an immediate confrontation, a senior minister says. It must be borne in mind that six out of the eight divisions of the Syrian Army are facing the IDF. In other words, not much time would be needed to bring the Syrians to a war-ready condition. But, IDF sources underscore, this state of affairs has been continuing for many months now. The Syrians, in their perception of the situation, have reason to be anxious, Israeli elements believe. The approaching U.S. armada, the lack of certainty regarding U.S. intentions — these things cause nervousness in Damascus. However, senior Cabinet officials do not share the considerable anxiety expressed recently by Minister Levi. The situation vis-a-vis the Syrians, according to Western sources, is filled with tension. Certain elements have been added within the last few days, but none of these basically change the situation.

### Peres Sees No Great Change in Military Balance

*TA141609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres does not think there is any substantial change in the military balance between Israel and Syria. As far as he knows, Syria does not have any intention of causing a deterioration. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Peres said this at an Alignment faction meeting in reply to remarks by his colleague in the faction, Avraham Katz-'Oz. The faction decided to place the situation in Judaea and Samaria on the Knesset agenda.

### No Interference Planned in 'Arafat Departure

*TA131123 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Nov 83 p 1*

[Report by Tuvya Mendelson]

[Excerpt] Israel will not interfere with the departure of Yasir 'Arafat and his men from Tripoli via the sea. This was last night's assessment by senior political observers in Jerusalem following the report of 'Arafat's willingness to leave the city under certain conditions.

Among the reasons for Israel's willingness to permit the departure of 'Arafat and his men from Tripoli, Jerusalem mentions the prevailing concern for the fate of the six Israeli prisoners being held by Fatah and jailed in bases that 'Arafat has left in Tripoli and its environs.

Political observers in Jerusalem do not dismiss the possibility that if 'Arafat decides to leave Tripoli and the forces rebelling against him are responsive to the terms he is setting for this, the Israeli prisoners will be evacuated together with his units.

### IDF Continues Mechanized Patrols in Ash-Shuf

*TA131141 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Nov 83 p 1*

[Report by Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The IDF is continuing to conduct mechanized patrols in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Since the IDF withdrawal from the 'Alayh-Beirut sector and the Ash-Shuf Mountains and its deployment south of the Al-Awwali River, it has continued to make constant patrols to demonstrate a presence in the Druze villages in the Ash-Shuf. Recently there have been frequent patrols, and they include tanks, armored personnel carriers, and a force armed with light and medium weapons.

The intention of the patrols is to keep a close watch over the location of the terrorists in the regions evacuated by the IDF in the Ash-Shuf area. Any new terrorist nests in addition to those in existence in southern Lebanon would provide bases from which they could carry out actions against the IDF from south of the river and into Israel.

It has been learned that the very powerful IDF patrols designed as a show of strength are arousing resentment among the inhabitants of the villages in the Ash-Shuf. It is true that the contact between the local population and the patrolling force is superficial, but it does arouse anger.

It has also been learned that the efficiency of these patrols in discovering organizational activity, if it already exists, weapons caches, and other objectives for which they are being maintained is low because of the nature of the patrols, the fact that they are nothing but a show of strength.

### Confusion Over 'Arafat Fate Leads to Disorders

*TA102035 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] The danger lurking above the heads of 'Arafat and his followers in northern Lebanon has recently led to agitation and violations of the public order in Judaea and Samaria. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the territories regard Yasir 'Arafat as their political leader, and their anger over the Syrian assault in Tripoli is manifested by throwing stones at Israeli cars and by setting tires on fire. Our correspondent Gil Sadan tried to find out what people in the territories think about events in Tripoli and interviewed two Arab personalities: Ibrahim at-Tawil, the ousted mayor of Al-Birah, and Ziyad Abu Ziyad, the editor of the East Jerusalem *AL-FAJR AL-'ARABI:*

[Begin videotape] [Sadan] The Arabs of the territories are in a crisis phase now: Yasir 'Arafat, the symbol of the Palestinian revolution, is in trouble. Outwardly they demonstrate overall solidarity with 'Arafat, as the symbol of the freedom of P a l e s t i n

ian resoluteness, as they call it, without any external intervention. However, one can already sense the cracks. The Communists have adopted a neutral stance, and other leaders are expressing an opinion from which it is possible to glean that there is mental acceptance of the possible defeat of 'Arafat.

[Sadan] The carriers of the pro-'Arafat banner are the East Jerusalem newspapers, but the main fury is directed at Syria and Libya, while it is not so adamant as far as the rebels are concerned.

[Abu Ziyad] For 20 or 25 years, a national Palestinian movement has evolved, and today it is impossible to liquidate it, whereas it could have been possible either in the early 1960's or late 1950's. Today, however, there is a consolidated identity of the Palestinian people; there is a united national Palestinian movement; there is a Palestinian national awareness. If 'Arafat is ruined, perhaps the organizational constellation could be destroyed for a very short period of time, but later a new PLO and another national movement would emerge that would pursue and persist in its path until it achieved our rights.

[Sadan] Do you not believe that now the political circumstances have evolved to the point where instead of the present setup of the PLO, a new Palestinian body will be established, perhaps even in the territories?

[Abu Ziyad] No, for the simple reason that the Palestinian people are made up not only of the Palestinians in the territories. The Palestinian problem is not only the problem of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. [end videotape]

### Red Cross Visits PLO-Held POW's Near Tripoli

*TA111408 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] Representatives of the International Red Cross visited all eight of our prisoners being held by the PLO 3 days ago. This has been announced by the spokesman of the International Red Cross Organization in Geneva. The spokesman, Jean-Jacques (Cures), said that representatives of his organization had spoken with our prisoners near Tripoli, although fighting between 'Arafat loyalists and the rebels was continuing there at the same time.

### Restoration of West Bank Refugee Camps Planned

*TA131246 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Nov 83 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, the coordinator of activities in the territories, said yesterday in a talk with a *HA'ARETZ* correspondent that, following the latest events in the refugee camps in the West Bank, a two-pronged policy will be implemented there: the restoration of the camps will be speeded up to solve the problem of the refugees, coupled with a "strong-arm" policy toward rioters in the camps.

The defense establishment will, in the near future, review a number of steps to be taken in the refugee camps in the West Bank, including beginning the restoration process in some camps where there have been disturbances and stoning incidents against Israeli vehicles and security forces in the last few weeks. The *HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that in the last several years* plans have been drawn up to restore some West Bank refugee camps, among other means, through the office of Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat in a manner similar to the restoration done in the 1970's in the Gaza refugee camps. These plans were pushed forward after the latest disturbances in the West Bank.

Up until now no financial resources had been available for these plans. Ben-Porat's office tried to interest U.S. elements in the plan, but so far no definite answer has been given.

It should be noted that most persons in the camps were against these plans. The camps were constructed after the Independence War by UNWRA. The houses and the camps are owned by UNWRA and also provide welfare and help to the population. Security sources say that the camps in question are Ad-Duhayshah (near Bethlehem), Al-Jalazun (near Ramallah), and Balatah (near Nabulus). Most of the incidents in the last weeks, including the stoning of Israeli vehicles, took place around those camps.

There are between 70,000 to 80,000 refugees in 19 camps all over the West Bank, especially in the large towns.

### Knesset Committee Criticizes Tyre Commission

*TA141737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee have severely criticized the remarks by the investigation committee that there was no blunder in the Tyre attack. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Ehud Olmert, Likud, said that the fact that the vehicle with explosive material managed to penetrate the base was proof that there was a blunder, and someone was responsible for this. Yosi Sarid, Alignment, said during his faction's meeting that the committee's report was one big whitewash job.

### Military Police To Investigate

*TA150634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal — recorded]

[Text] In an announcement the chief of staff issued last night via the IDF spokesman, he wants to correct the impression that the decision to return the report on the Tyre disaster to the commission was born in yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

In the course of the meeting Cabinet members leveled sharp criticism against the report. It was also criticized by Knesset members yesterday. The chief of staff has clarified that the decision to instruct the commission to continue its checks was made by him the day before yesterday.

If the chief of staff saw it necessary to return the report to the commission for further inquiry and if the military police have also entered the picture at his instructions, the report is incomplete. The question arising then is why an incomplete report was presented to the chief of staff on Friday. The chief of staff brought the report to the defense minister. Minister Arens reviewed the report together with Major General Reshef, heard the conclusions and recommendations and, finally, although the report was incomplete, decided to bring it to the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

In reaction we learned from the defense minister's office that after the report was presented to Minister Arens on Friday, he decided to keep his promise to bring it to the Cabinet meeting while noting that the report was incomplete and will be returned to the commission for further inquiry.

It should be noted here that the chief of staff's decision to get the military police involved in the matter may indicate one of the directions pointed to in the commission's conclusions. The military police is usually involved in an inquiry when there are grounds to suspect disobedience and deviation from instructions. One of the findings may have been that the soldiers at the base had not fulfilled their orders. They may not have carried out an order not to remove the armored personnel carrier which blocked the way to the base, or a guard may have been away from his post.

### Meeting With Egypt in Rome Views Various Issues

*TA141516 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Nov 83 p 2*

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] Late last week, the Egyptian Committee to the MFO promised the Israeli Committee, headed by Brigadier General Dov Si'on, that it would consider the possibility of thawing relations with Israel and cooperating on subjects connected with the search for missing soldiers from the Yom Kippur War; the return of stolen vehicles which were smuggled into the Sinai, and prevention of the penetration of hostile elements and smugglers from the Sinai into Israel.

This was agreed upon last Friday in talks held in Rome by the Israeli and Egyptian Committees to the MFO. Also participating in the talks were the U.S. representative and the MFO's general director and commander-in-chief, Bull-Hansen of Norway. The talks were held at the MFO's headquarters in Rome, as is stipulated by the protocol, which holds such a meeting once a year.

During the talks, Brig Gen Dov Si'on raised all the problems involved in the temporary arrangements in Tabah, as well as "frozen" subjects which have not been raised at all in the talks between the representatives of Israel and Egypt, such as the search for the missing soldiers and tightening cooperation in stopping infiltration.

Concerning Tabah, it was agreed that according to the results of the talks held in Cairo by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, another meeting will be held between the Israeliand Egyptian committees in order to consider all the issues related to Tabah.

Temporary arrangements were concluded dealing with the passage of tourists through the border check points. It was also agreed that Israelis crossing the border and boat owners sailing to Coral Island would not run into difficulties. The Egyptians also promised to do everything possible to consider the other subjects raised at the meeting.

The Israeli representatives report that the atmosphere at the talks was good, and that the Egyptians accepted the invitation of Israeli Ambassador in Rome Eytan Rom to attend a reception for the participants of the meeting.

### Egypt Proves 'Reliable Source' of Fuel

*TA111840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] The head of the Fuel Administration has said that oil relations with Egypt are excellent. According to him, Egypt has proved itself to be a reliable source for the supply of fuel to Israel. Lecturing at the Engineering Club in Haifa, the head of the Fuel Administration said that there had not been any drop in the consumption of gasoline as a result of the rise in prices. Over the past 2 years, consumption rose by 8-9 percent a year. He pointed out that the consumption of 96-octane gasoline had dropped by 9 percent, but some of the drivers use that octane without any need.

### Minister Burg Not Allowed To Visit Hungary

*TA140536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg will not visit Hungary. Our political correspondent has learned that the Budapest administration will not grant him an entry visa. Minister Burg intended to come to Hungary this week and meet the leaders of the Jewish community. Political sources think that the refusal of the administration is due to the advance publicity given to the visit.

### Ministers Approve New West Bank Settlements

*TA141527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] The Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs has just approved the establishment of six new settlements. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that this will create three footholds in the Jordan Rift Valley, civilian settlements Mul Nevo, Bet Ha'arava and Zuri, all three of them in the Jericho region; the establishment of a new settlement, Tel Hayyim, near Rujayb; as well as the establishment of 'Ofarim Bet in the center of Samaria. In addition, the committee approved the establishment of an immigrants' settlement in Galilee above Karmi'el, to be called Har Halutz. At the session, the ministerial committee did not discuss freezing activity in Judaea and Samaria. Many members of the committee did not come to the meeting.

### Leaders on New Settlements

*TA141813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] The prime minister, his deputy, and the finance minister have promised the Tehiya Movement leaders that the Judaea and Samaria settlement projects will be carried out. They said this during a meeting held at the initiative of the Tehiya leaders, who wanted to discuss the freeze that has recently affected the settlements. MK Ge'ula Kohen told our correspondent Shalom Oren that a promise was made that the plans that have been approved will be carried out this year, but nothing beyond this. She commented that this was not encouraging. On the other hand, MK Hanan Porat said that what the housing minister [and deputy prime minister] said on the Jewish settlement of Hebron was encouraging.

### Final Results of Municipal Elections Reported

*TA100932 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Nov 83 p 1*

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — Tuesday's runoff local elections confirmed the trend already indicated in the first round last month — although the Likud was not punished for the economic crisis, and even bolstered its strength in several development towns, the Labour Alignment also marked some significant gains.

In the large, established immigrant towns and the veteran middle class cities — both major parties can point to victories.

Voter turnout, as in the first round, was low.

Labour drew attention to upsets in its favour in Ashdod and Ramat Gan, while the Likud noted upsets in Lod and Netanya.

According to Labour MK Shevah Weiss, the results of the local elections constitute "a very real success for the Likud, somewhat of an achievement for Labour and a bad defeat for the National Religious Party" [NRP].

Statistician Hanokh Smith said last night that if Knesset elections were held now, the Labor Alignment would have an edge over the Likud. Interviewed on TV's Mabat, the leading election analyst said the results of the local elections confirmed the recent public opinion polls giving Labour a small lead.

In the present local elections, Labour scored a clear gain in the election of councils. The political implications of the mayoralty elections was less clear, with Labour scoring in the large towns — with their greater number of voters, and the likud in smaller localities, he said.

The Likud had 14 victories in the 20 races in which its candidates participated. It wrested seven local authorities from Labour control, two from the NRP and one from Agudat Yisra'el. The rest were under its control previously and remained so.

Labour had eight wins. Two of these were certain victories over the Likud, with Ramat Gan poised to become a third if the soldiers' votes do not rescue three-time Likud incumbent Yisra'el Peled from a razor-edge defeat by Labour's Uri 'Amit. Two more Labour wins came at the National Religious Party's expense. One was over an independent list, and the rest of the municipalities which Labour won were already under its control.

### Harif Comments on Shamir Visit to U.S.

*TA111038 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Nov 83 p 19*

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "The Period of Intimate Relations"]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is scheduled to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in about 2 weeks to lay down the basis for a new, comprehensive dialogue between Washington and Jerusalem, believes that "this time the trip reflects the new nature of the bilateral relations — the period of intimate relations." Shamir admits he does not know the details of precisely what Reagan will tell him, certainly not about the substantive issue of strategic cooperation, but he can sense that a real turnabout has occurred in the administration's attitude toward Israel. This reflects a recognition of Israel's advantages as a credible ally — a faithful prop — and it shows a realization on the part of the Americans that new content should be added to the partnership.

Ever since U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger first told the prime minister, about a week ago, that "the president would like to meet with a personality or personalities from the most senior echelons" in Israel, the question: "what is the reason for the great urgency" never ceased to bother Israeli policymakers. Yet they admit that despite their efforts to satisfy their curiosity, they have been unable to obtain a clear answer to what precisely the prime minister and defense minister are to expect — assuming, that is, that the likelihood is that the defense minister will really accompany Shamir to Washington.

All Eagleburger was able to tell Shamir was that the President wants "something." And when Shamir pressed, saying: I understand you want us to come, but what is the reason for this? Why?

Believe me — the U.S. under secretary replied — we truly want you to come... and I am convinced you will hear "something"....

Under the circumstances there is hardly any doubt that that "something" is bound to be very positive, but that is precisely the reason why the curiosity here has grown even more.

Nevertheless, it has been possible to find a flimsy clue in the meetings during which the prime minister's and defense minister's visit to Washington was discussed: It was said that "in principle, the President has already made up his mind that it is necessary to strengthen and expand cooperation with Israel." Why, then, could the administration's emissary not say what it was all about? "It was necessary" — so the explanation went

—"to work out the details with the Pentagon, and they have not been able to do that yet...."

Well, then, there is already a trend of thought: Cooperation is involved whose specifics have to do with the Pentagon. Consequently, it is not simply "cooperation" as we have become accustomed to — devoid of any real substance compared with the cooperation between the United States and some Arab countries — but real cooperation. And when we are told that the details that have to be worked out have to do with the Pentagon, obviously you reach the conclusion that the matter at hand is really strategic cooperation. If it is to be limited cooperation, in the form of building emergency stockpiles for medication and equipment, or broader cooperation, including cooperation of a distinctly military character — this we do not know. However, we do know that we have to sit and wait for the "details," and that the cooperation the administration wishes to offer Israel this time is much more substantive, and not just intended to shut Israel up and justify the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. Of this there is hardly any doubt. In that respect, Eagleburger was right when he told Shamir that this time "something is in the works...."

In consultations in Jerusalem over the conceivable topics that can be discussed at the White House, Shamir remarked: "Our visit to Washington will prompt the decision (by Reagan) in favor of this line!"

One could thus infer that Eagleburger's comment that "there was not enough time to work out the details with the Pentagon" demonstrated to Jerusalem the reality Israel has long been familiar with: Secretary of State Shultz, his assistant Eagleburger, and the members of the National Security Council, advocating a pro-Israeli line, are currently enjoying Reagan's support vis-a-vis the line supported by Secretary of Defense Weinberger and the Pentagon, who are afraid of the outcome of "cold-shouldering" the Arab world should cooperation with Israel be too conspicuous.

In those very consultations, Prime Minister Shamir also remarked: This is no doubt a test for Reagan because he is after all the one who makes the final decision. We also know that once he decides on something, he insists on seeing it through.

"No, under no circumstances is this a routine trip," the prime minister says. "They (the Americans) are also looking forward to hearing our ideas. They realize that what we say should be taken seriously too...."

Yet the real test will, after all, be in the substance of the understanding and cooperation that will be achieved in this "special" visit to Washington.

Shamir believes that there is a fundamental understanding with the administration on the Lebanese issue. In this context, he points to the latest message he received from President Reagan following the latest attack on the Israeli military building in Tyre.

Evidently, the prime minister and his aides — in conjunction with the Defense Ministry — are already busy working out the suggestions and ideas Israel will raise on the nature of cooperation between the United States and Israel. What one can gather from that, in light of the initial deliberations, is that the prime minister is striving to have things assume a "special" nature. What does "special" mean?

It is not enough to talk about "coordination" and about the fact "that one side should not take the other by surprise." What is necessary is a joint recognition of the goals and objectives, and that subsequent moves be acceptable to both sides. This was the assessment of one of the advisers, and there is certainly no room to reject this concept. Still, when Shamir talks about "nonconventional things" he means a general balance, and not just a security one. For example, he wants to discuss new economic relations with the administration, and not just talk about increasing aid by some percent. The starting point is: In order for Israel to be strong militarily — in this context, administration leaders are constantly reiterating their commitment to Israel's security and existence — it must also be strong economically. The United States must recognize the fact that the defense burden is taxing Israel, and it cannot carry this on its own. If Washington is really beginning to realize that it will benefit by strategic cooperation with Israel in view of the new developments in the region, then as a "partner" it cannot stand idly by and watch Israel's economic distress. That is why in the framework of the renewed dialogue with Washington, Shamir wants to discuss a possible plan for promoting Israel's economy. Policymakers in Jerusalem are convinced that new ways to encourage Israeli exports to the United States, by exploiting Israel's production potential, including that of the aircraft industries in particular and of the military industries in general, is really within reach and is only one example of possible nonconventional "economic aid." In other words, not just increasing the grants to Israel, but also creating a new infrastructure that will feed on U.S.- Israeli cooperation.

The U.S. press which, inspired by the administration, has not flattered Israel, is at present talking about the "blood alliance" between the United States and Israel. Famous columnists have suddenly begun to find the truth behind the myth of the "poor" Palestinians, and have begun abandoning the lie which they helped promote on more than one occasion. At the height of the battle over Beirut, when Washington did not hesitate to humiliate Israel and save the Syrians by imposing a cease-fire on the former, Arthur Goldberg called on the administration: "The PLO is finished, unless the United States and the West save him through faulty diplomacy." Indeed, the Washington of the Reagan Administration tried to save the PLO through diplomacy. (Both administration officials and Israeli leaders are aware of the nature of the talks the United States conducted with the PLO with Egyptian mediation!)

Today too the administration will not admit to its mistakes. Still, Israel does not need a public confession. President Reagan's statement a few days ago was sufficient: that Israel was in such a state that it had no choice but to invade Lebanon in order to eliminate the terrorists' infrastructure, which was threatening the security of its citizens and settlements.

The administration's confession came during the invasion of Grenada, when the United States used all the explanations Israel

used to explain its invasion of Lebanon within the framework of the "Peace for Galilee Operation," which the United States did not find satisfactory. Moreover, some people at that time wanted to impose sanctions on Israel for this....

Everything Reagan said about Grenada — thanks to which he now enjoys record popularity in public opinion polls — is by way of defending Israel with regard to... Lebanon.

If "Grenada" constitutes a turning point or landmark in Washington's policy aimed at persuading the Soviet Union and its satellites that the United States will not hesitate to use force anywhere it deems justified, then there is room for encouragement about the U.S. willingness to cooperate with Israel in view of the situation created in Lebanon.

The Reagan Administration's courting of Israel these days can therefore be explained by the fact that administration officials, as well as others, have begun appreciating Israel as a real asset.

In any event, Israel does not intend to attack the Syrians, and Eagleburger heard as much during his visit here. When Labor Party officials, led by Abba Eban, told Eagleburger that Israel is not thrilled about the idea of entering into a confrontation with the Syrians, the U.S. official replied: It is not just you (the opposition)... the government is also not thrilled.

The U.S. Administration probably knows, even before the arrival of Shamir and Arens, that there is room for "strategic cooperation," but that the answer to "cooperation" which means doing a "job" at the Americans' request is: No and once again, no!

## POST on Weinberger Opposition to Lavi Project

*TA110602 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Nov 83 p 18*

[Editorial: "Blowing Hot and Cold"]

[Text] Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. Secretary of State, has done it again. Just as Jerusalem and Washington are about to embark on a new strategic dialogue, he has decided once more to make known his reservations about Secretary of State George Shultz' initiative to promote closer ties with Israel. The fact that President Ronald Reagan is reported to have authorized this course of action last month at a meeting of the National Security Council does not seem to bother Mr Weinberger too much.

He does have the Pentagon and apparently the majority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on his side and therefore he decided to cool the presidential directive openly. For Mr Weinberger continues to be concerned that any open strategic and military cooperation with Israel might embarrass Washington in the eyes of its Arab friends.

At his press conference yesterday he decided to use the Lavi project as the symbol of his opposition to any attempt at improving U.S.- Israel relations. In Mr Weinberger's view, an Israel-built jet fighter would not improve Israel's military capability. It might merely strengthen Israel's economy and promote its exports, he held.

As a substitute for the Lavi, Mr Weinberger was offering superior American fighter bombers which could be made available to Israel much sooner than the Lavi.

What Mr Weinberger seems to forget is that he is the U.S. seccretary of defense and not Israel's defence minister and that it is precisely Israel's need to become more self-sufficient in the production of sophisticated weapons which has prompted Defence Minister Moshe Arens to promote the Lavi project. This goes back to the time when Prof Arens was the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee as well as during his year as Israel's ambassador in Washington. The fact that Israel's defence minister is an aeronautical engineer by profession only adds weight to his support of the Lavi project.

Now that the opposing views of the U.S. administration have come into the open, President Reagan will have to act to get Washington to speak in one voice, at least when it comes to problems concerning Israel and the Middle East. The present blowing hot and cold certainly does not help the situation, particularly at a time when official Washington says clearly that the revived U.S.- Israel dialogue should focus on Lebanon with a special view to the continuing threats from Syria. This, at least, was the official U.S. explanation of the purpose of Mr Eagleburger's visit here last week and of the invitation for Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defence Minister Arens to visit Washington later this month.

Mr Weinberger's remarks yesterday certainly do not augur well for this impending visit and one would expect that President Reagan will set the record straight before he meets the Israeli leaders.

## HA'ARETZ Speculates on U.S. Position in Lebanon

*TA110822 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Nov 83 p 12*

[Commentary by 'Aqiva Eldar: "Who Is Afraid of Syria?"]

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem patted themselves on the back: "Damascus Got the Soothing Israeli Signals," the headlines flashed. But children would say: So what? Did Syria really intend to launch a global war with Israel? Did the Israeli Cabinet truly believe Syria was about to launch an assault on the Golan and Al-Biqa' so that there was a need for "soothing signals"?

It was understood in the political corridors that the general mobilization in Syria was a natural, nearly unavoidable, reaction to regional developments. During deliberations on the subject, there was even explicit mention of the fact that the (accidental) juxtaposition of the Israeli callup exercise and the approach of the 30-ship American naval armada provided a good reason for Syria to be edgy. Damascus reacts with suspicion to every senior level Israeli-American meeting. A visit by a U.S. under secretary of state raises temperatures there. Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Em'ir said once that the day after he met Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington last June, TASS published a report announcing the launching of "preparatory talks toward a U.S.- Israeli attack against Syria." Compounded with the declarations that were made in Washington and Jerusalem about

the Syrian contribution to the booby-trapped cars, Syria's predicament could be likened to that of a small child who broke a glass in the kitchen and is covering his ass with his hands, for protection.

U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger talked about strategic cooperation against the Soviet-Syrian threat when he was visiting Jerusalem and invited Yitzhaq Shamir to Washington to work out the principles. Israel will not attack Syria without prior coordination, or perhaps even overt cooperation, with the United States. President Ronald Reagan, Jerusalem observers believe, is debating the question of: "What am I doing in Lebanon?" knowing that the difference between military involvement in Syria and Marine activity in Beirut is like the difference between an invasion of Grenada and an attack on Cuba. An election year is not propitious for eulogies, and especially after the Grenada affair Reagan need not further prove his willingness to defend his country's vital interests. The force currently deployed in Beirut cannot affect the political moves and is primarily busy defending itself. This state of affairs, as Reagan comprehends, cannot go on for long.

According to the assessments of a source well acquainted with events in Washington, the United States now wishes to dictate new rules of the game to Syria and through it to the Soviets. The grand navy is not aimed at attacking the Syrians in Lebanon; it would only take a minute portion of the fighter aircraft on board the Eisenhower to silence the forces stationed in Ba'labakk. The fleet, thus, was sent to the area to lay anchor opposite Beirut and neutralize the Syrians and their allies without firing even one shot. Reagan can thus show President al-Jumayyil how determined the United States is to save his regime. The immediate recompense he expects is adherence to the accord Al-Jumayyilsigned with Israel. For the moment, at least, the Lebanese president is indeed supplying that merchandise.

However, another view rife in Jerusalem has it that Reagan, with Beirut stuck in his throat, unable to either swallow it down or throw it up, is preparing the ground for departure from Lebanon, and that bridge will be made of paper: a document that will regulate the relations among the warring factions. It would be hard to believe that such a paper could be attained without Syrian approval, and that will not be granted unless a substantial change is introduced into another document — the accord between President al-Jumayyil and Israel. Al-Jumayyil will not give up the accord without U.S. consent, and this will only be given for lack of any other choice. This completes the full circle to allow the proper conditions to bring the Marines safely back home.

While here, Eagleburger repeated the U.S. pledges of loyalty to Israel. Yet Jerusalem observers are not dismissing the possibility that Shamir's invitation to Washington is intended, among other things, to soften him up for a change in the agreement with Lebanon or its abrogation. The prime minister's associates have been saying that he cannot afford to lose face at the start of his term, and that neither financial nor military lures will bend his arm regarding the accord. The Americans, who pressured Israel so hard to reach the agreement with Lebanon, understand that both the negotiations and the agreement were not conducted with the right partner (Syria and the various leftist forces in Lebanon). Now the agreement is an obstacle not only to reaching a domestic settlement in Lebanon, but also to an "honorable" U.S. departure from Beirut.

## ALGERIA

### Indian, Maltese Envoys Deliver Messages for Bendjedid

*LD151109 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Algiers, 15/11/83 (APS) — Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani received Malta prime minister's envoy. Envoy Camilieri secretary general of the government handed him a message from Mr Dominic Mintoff to President Chadli Bendjedid. In another development Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi received India's ambassador to Algiers who handed him a message from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to President Chadli Bendjedid.

### Mauritanian Interior Minister Meets Abdelghani

*LD151115 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Algiers, 15/11/83 (APS) — Mauritania Interior Minister Colonel Ould Abdallah who arrived here yesterday to concert with Algerian leaders on bilateral relations met yesterday with Home Minister M'hamed Hadj Yala. The head of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat Mohamed Cherif Messaadia examined with Mr Ould Abdallah cooperation between the two countries. The Mauritanian official conferred also with Prime Minister Abdelghani on ways of promotion ties between the two nations.

### Messaadia Talks With Lebanon's Nabih Birri

*LD131232 Algiers APS in English 1036 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] Algiers, 13/11/83 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia Politburo member head of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat conferred yesterday with the leader of the Lebanese organisation "Amal Movement" Nabih Birri. The two men examined latest developments after Geneva conference of national dialogue in Lebanon, and insisted on Lebanon's unity. The audience was attended by Sliman Hoffman head of FLN External Relations' Commission.

### DFLP's Hawatimah Meets With African Envoys

*LD132352 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] A meeting was held today in Algiers at Bugarrah House between Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the African ambassadors accredited to Algeria. The talk centered on internal Palestinian conflicts and the situation in north Lebanon. Nayif Hawatimah called for an immediate halt to the bloody fighting in north Lebanon and the withdrawal of all forces besieging Palestinian camps. He pointed to the considerable efforts made by Algeria, such as sending an envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid to Damascus to put an end to the fighting, and protect Palestinian-Syrian relations and their unification against the Zionist enemy and imperialism. Hawatimah said he hopes relations between the PLO, the Lebanese front and Syria can be similar to the relations of the frontline states in Africa. After he cited the resumption of fighting today in north Lebanon — while the Zionist enemy is massing troops to launch a new aggression — he ended his talk by confirming that Africa has proved that it is a loyal friend of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people understand the meaning of mutual solidarity and highly appreciate it, he said.

## MOROCCO

### 'Ali Meets King Hassan, Makes Statement

*NC141637 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] Rabat, 14 Nov (MENA) — King Hassan II of Morocco has received an oral message from President Muhammad Husni Muburak. The message was conveyed to his majesty by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and the foreign minister, during their meeting this afternoon.

In a statement he made after the meeting, 'Ali said: I conveyed a message from President Mubarak to King Hassan. The meeting was extremely good and expressed the close relations which exist between President Mubarak and his majesty the king and between the two countries. 'Ali said that the meeting dealt with several extremely important subjects, including the Arab issues in the Arab East, especially the Lebanese issue, the Palestinian issue, and the positions of the parties toward them.

He said that the meeting also dealt with the position of the PLO and the need to preserve the organization and its legitimacy and the importance of Yasir 'Arafat's role. It also dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian war and the need to achieve a cease-fire between the two countries and to settle the dispute by peaceful means.

'Ali added that the meeting also dealt with the African problems, particularly the Sahara problem, the Islamic conference, and bilateral issues. Morocco is expected to send Foreign Minister M'Hamed Boucetta on a visit to Egypt to bolster the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the two countries' views were identical on the Arab issues and the Middle East situation. He said that His Majesty King Hassan II expressed gratitude to President Mubarak during the meeting.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali concluded his statement by saying that his visit to Morocco falls within the framework of the extensive consultations between Egypt and its Arab sisters, that it is a step on the path of strengthening bilateral relations within the Arab, African, and Islamic framework, and that it has entrenched the concept of a firm relationship between the two countries — the relationship which which began with President Mubarak's meeting with King Hassan II in New York recently.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali is scheduled to meet this afternoon and tomorrow morning with M'Hamed Boucetta to discuss the topics touched upon during the Moroccan monarch's meeting with 'Ali and to discuss the renewal of the cultural and economic agreements between Egypt and Morocco.

### More on Mubarak Message

*NC141534 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] This afternoon His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco received Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister. During the 45-minute meeting, 'Ali conveyed to King Hassan II a message from President Husni Mubarak dealing with Arab issues, Egypt's views on the current situation, and the importance of action to put an end to the tension in the area. The message also dealt with the bilateral relations between the two countries.

## SUDAN

### Official Delivers Message to Ethiopian Head

*JN141311 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — First Vice President Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib this morning received Hashim 'Uthman, under secretary of foreign affaris. In a statement to the press, 'Uthman said that he submitted a reportto At-Tayyib on the short visit to Ethiopia during which he conveyed a message from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam dealing with bilateral relations between the two countries and the best means of removing differences between them. Hashim said that his talks with Ethiopian officials reflected the two countries' mutual desire to promote the relations of good neighborliness and cooperation in light of the two countries together. 'Uthman returned f. om Addis Ababa yesterday following a 4-day visit to Ethiopia.

### Mustafa Madani Receives Tunisian Ambassador

*JN141928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mustafa Madani received here this morning Tunisian Ambassador in Khartoum Abdelhamid Escheikh. He received from the ambassador a message addressed to Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak from Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid es-Sebsi pertaining to consultations and coordination between the two countries concerning the issues to be discussed by the 14th conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Dacca, the capital of Bangladesh, from 6-9 December. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, especially those pertaining to the economic field.

## ETHIOPIA

### Soviet Delegation Returns Home 9 Nov

*EA101413 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 9 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] The Soviet delegation which visited Ethiopia to strengthen and promote the relations between the Ethiopian Association of Heroic Patriots and the Soviet Patriots Commission returned home today. During its stay in Addis Ababa the delegation, led by Comrade (Gorlensley Aleksey Kivilovich), deputy chairman of the International Relations Department of the Soviet Patriots Commission exchanged experiences and views with officials of the Ethiopian Association of Heroic Patriots. The delegation also addressed the Yekatit 66 [February 1974] Political School participants and toured mass organizations and peasants cooperatives. Comrade (Gorlensley Aleksey Kivilovich) said that the delegation's visit to Ethiopia was fruitful and disclosed that an Ethiopian patriots delegation has been invited to visit the USSR next year so as to further strengthen the friendship and relations between the commission and the Ethiopian Association of Heroic Patriots. The delegation was seen off by Kegnazmatch [traditional military title] (Isa Biri), chairman of the Ethiopian Association of Heroic Patriots and other executive members of the association.

### USSR Deputy Minister Tereshchenko Ends Visit

*EA101537 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 9 Nov 83*

[Text] The Soviet delegation which took part in the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Baher Dar Polytechnic Institute left for home today. During its stay in Addis Ababa the delegation led by Comrade Tereshchenko, Soviet deputy minister of higher education, held talks with Ethiopian officials on existing and future relations between the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education and Socialist Ethiopia's Higher Education Commission. In a statement prior to his departure for Moscow, Comrade Tereshchenko said that his visit had enabled him to learn a lot about higher education, in particular the results of the extensive ongoing literature campaign which he praised. On his departure from Addis Ababa, Comrade Tereshchenko was seen off by Comrade Taye Gulelat, higher education commissioner, and officials of the commission.

### Lithuanian Delegation Briefed on Developments

*EA101934 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] The delegation led by Comrade Antisetas Baghdonas, rural construction minister of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic and Presidium member of the USSR-Ethiopia Friendship Association, was given a briefing this afternoon on the developments of the Ethiopian revolution and the activities of the Ethiopia-USSR Friendship Committee. Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, minister of transport and communications, COPWE Central Committee member, and chairman of the Ethiopian-USSR Friendship Committee, gave the briefing at the Ethiopia Peace and Solidarity House.

Comrade Yusuf disclosed that the Ethiopian-USSR Friendship Committee had now entered its sixth year of existence and tht it was the vanguard from among all the friendship associations established in Ethiopia. Comrade Yusuf stated that at this period when the people of Ethiopia are gearing themselves up to celebrate the 10th year of the revolution and in establishing a workers party, the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee on its part is being further strengthened through the exchange of experiences with socialist countries. In his speech, Comrade Antisetas Baghdonas said the activities of the Ethiopia-USSR Friendship Committee and the Ethiopia-USSR Friendship Association reflect the strong ties between the two countries and described their activities as notable, in particular the cultural exchanges between the two peoples.

### Sudan's 'Uthman Delivers Message to Mengistu

*NC101600 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 10 (AFP) — A message from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, believed linked to a fresh row between the two East African neighbours, was delivered today to Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam, official reports said. The contents of the message, delivered by Sudanese Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary Hashim 'Uthman, were not disclosed, but observers believed it was connected with allegations by Khartoum that Ethiopia was recruiting and training young southern Sudanese rebels for hostile acts against the Sudanese Government. Ethiopia vehemently denied the accusations on Tuesday, dismissing them as "baseless charges and outrageous insinuations." On Monday, President Numayri, to whom the allegations were directly attributed, said he had instructed Mr 'Uthman to come here with a message for Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu. The message would contain information that the Sudanese authorities had uncovered about southern Sudanese students being persuaded to go to Ethiopia for military training, he said.

Sudanese First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib had also alleged that the training was being undertaken with the collaboration of Libya, a long-time rival of Sudan. The fresh strain in relations between Ethiopia and Sudan, less than three years after a rapprochement ended a previous chill, came in the wake of an announcement by the Ethiopian Government that up to 25,000 southern Sudanese had fled across the border into Ethiopia seeking refuge. The refugees, whose status has now been recognized by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, said they were fleeing armed hostilities between northern and southern Sudanese Government troops. The hostilities were sparked off by a ruling by the Khartoum Government splitting the south into three regions, which the refugees said was in violation of the 1972 Addis Ababa accord that gave the south regional autonomy. But President Numayri has denied that [words indistinct] Ethiopia are refugees. He said there were six tribes common to both countries "so intermingled that they could be regarded as either Sudanese or Ethiopian."

## SOMALIA

Samantar Departs for Official Visit to Italy

*EA141558 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] Challe Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, the first vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and defense minister, left last night on an official visit to Italy in response to an invitation from the Italian defense minister. Speaking to SONNA reporters at the airport VIP lounge, Challe Samantar said he would have talks on political, economic, defense, and security matters with the Italian defense minister and other Italian officials. SDR First Vice President Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar added that other points to be discussed would be the exchange of (?personnel) and experiences between the two countries and their Armed Forces. Challe Samantar said that on his trip discussions would also cover the implementation of decisions made when President Mohamed Siad Barre went to Italy and held talks with that country's leaders.

## TANZANIA

### Nyerere, Moi, Obote To Meet in Arusha

*EA141937 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere and Presidents Moi of Kenya and Obote of Uganda will hold a one-day meeting in Arusha Wednesday to discuss a report on sharing the assets of the defunct East African Community. The meeting of the three leaders follows a recent special message from President Nyerere to the Ugandan and Kenyan leaders. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Dar es Salaam today said the special World Bank negotiator, Mr Victor Umbricht, will also Supreme Council.

attend the talks. President Nyerere will leave Dar es Salaam tomorrow to attend the meeting. The Tanzanian delegation will include the finance minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, the minister of justice, who is also the attorney-general, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, and the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim. President Obote will arrive in Arusha tomorrow while President Moi will arrive the day after tomorrow.

## UGANDA

### Nine-Man Libyan Medical Delegation Visits

*EA121938 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] The visiting nine-man Libyan delegation has conveyed a message of goodwill to President Obote, the government, and all Ugandans. The message was conveyed through Vice President Paulo Muwanga when the delegation called on him at his office in Kampala. The leader of the delegation, Dr Yunis Muhammad Abdullah, said their organization, the Islamic Call Society, is interested in extending medical and other social services to Uganda. He added that during their stay in the country, the delegation will offer services without any religious discrimination. The vice president had expressed Uganda's wish to strengthen the existing relations with Libya as the two countries support the nonaligned policies. He also told his guests that they were safe to move and talk with Ugandans in various parts of the country to get the true picture of the situation which has been distorted by foreign press.

Mr Muwanga said that all people in Uganda are free to worship God in the way they want and there is no religious segregation. He appealed to the visitors to inform the Libyan people about the true image of Uganda when they have returned home. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Shaykh Senyonga of the president's office and officials from the Ugandan Muslim

## CHAD

### Government Bans Flyovers by Libyan Planes

*AB141530 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, Nov 14 (AFP) — The government here has banned Libyan aircraft from flying over Chadian territory or landing on Chadian airstrips, official sources said today. Stopovers by planes with Libyan citizens on board are also banned, but the restriction does not apply to planes in difficulties forced to land in Chad. The government stressed that any aircraft infringing the ban would be impounded.

### Goukouni Says He Will Resign To Bring Peace

*AB150645 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Excerpts] The schedule of the comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] is quite tight: political, diplomatic, and sociomilitary issues. In short, all the burning issues are piled up on his desk at GUNT headquarters in Bardai. But the comrade president does not confine himself to the office alone: He makes frequent trips to the immense liberated areas. That is why at the end of last month, he went to Faya-Largeau where he held a working session with comrade members of the management commission, heads of departments, civil servants, cadres and dignitaries of the city. Speaking in response to a welcome address, the comrade president of GUNT first of all thanked his audience for their patience and patriotism as well as for the revolutionary work they are doing. After thanking the mayor of the city of Faya-Largeau, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddi greeted the cadres of the revolution, the civil servants, and the dignitaries.

[Begin Goukouni recording] I encourage and congratulate you, civilian and military cadres and dignitaries of Faya, for your patience, self-denial, patriotism, and the revolutionary work accomplished in the present situation. [end recording]

Referring next to current national problems, the comrade president of the GUNT talked about the government's new strategy in the face of the new situation. He (?announced) that he has decided to reconcile with Hissein Habre despite the French presence on the national soil. Concerning the softening position of the executioner in Ndjamena, Comrade Goukouni Oueddi said [words indistinct] that pressures were exerted on him during the Franco-African summit of Vittel. Many moderate and progressive African heads of state accused Hissein Habre of perpetuating the civil war and the misery of the Chadian people. Touching on his own position as head of the GUNT, the comrade head of state stressed that even if he was asked to resign so that peace could return to Chad, he would be ready to do so provided the Chadian people agree to it. He said he whole-heartedly hoped that peace returns to Chad.

Concerning the issue of national reconciliation, the comrade president of GUNT said only the OAU should deal with this issue, since it is a continental organization which has the competence to settle African conflicts, and not imperialists and their "local" lackeys. Touching on educational matters, the comrade head of state said that French and Arabic are two languages of communications which have the same value, and two cultures which have the same importance. The teaching of Arabic should therefore be strengthened to bring about some balance in the two languages. That is a way of getting ourselves out of the grips of the French culture which holds our own culture in contempt. This is a problem that demands a long-term solution.

The comrade president of GUNT ended his statement by reviewing the situation which prevails in the areas occupied by the French and Zairian forces. He said war is going on within these areas, especially in the south. The situation is even worse in Ndjamena. The French and Zairian troops are considered as troops of occupation in the absence of an army. They terrorize any supporter of GUNT wherever they find one in the Chadian capital. Most of these supporters have been killed.

## CONGO

### Romanian Commission Meeting Issues Communique

*AB102130 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] The ninth session of the Congo-Romania Joint Commission meeting, which began on Tuesday, ended this morning at the Ministry of Cooperation, to the satisfaction of all. This ninth session enabled the two delegations to examine cooperation between the two countries since the eighth session in April 1982 in Bucharest and to give new impetus to bilateral relations between both countries. During this session, the participants examined various issues related to economic and commercial cooperation and sociocultural, scientific, and technical cooperation. The two delegations agreed to meet in Romania in the third term of next year to hold the 10th session. To mark the end of this ninth session, the following final communique was issued:

In accordance with the general cooperation agreement signed in Bucharest on 13 November 1969, the ninth session of the Congo-Romania Joint Commission meeting was held in Brazzaville from 8 to 10 November 1983 under the joint chairmanship of Comrade Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister-delegate in charge of cooperation, and (Marin Katicinzu), minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

During the opening ceremony, two important speeches were read by the two heads of delegation. The leader of the Congolese delegation, who was the first to speak, expressed words of welcome to his Romanian counterpart and his delegation. He expressed Congo's desire for the further intensification of cooperation between it and Romania to contribute toward strengthening the ties between their peoples. In his speech, the leader of the Romanian delegation thanked Comrade Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister delegate in charge of cooperation, and the Congolese Government and people for the warm welcome they gave him and his delegation.

Examining international issues, the two heads of delegations expressed the preoccupation of their respective governments with the increase in hotbeds in the world. With regard to bilateral

issues, the two heads of delegation expressed satisfaction with the historic nature of the relations between the People's Republic of Congo and the Socialist Republic of Romania and stressed in particular the similarity between their ideological choices. The two delegations also expressed satisfaction with the atmosphere of cordiality, frankness, and mutual understanding that characterized the meeting and led to the happy conclusion of the various sessions on economic, commercial, sociocultural, scientific, and technical cooperation as well as other items on the agenda.

During the visit to Congo, the leader of the Romanian delegation was received separately by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the Congolese Republic, and chairman of the ministerial council; Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, the officer in charge of the party's Department of External Relations, and the minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Jean Itadi, the minister of industry and fishing. During the various discussions, the leader of the Romanian delegation raised the issues of bilateral cooperation between the two countries as well as current international issues. The leader of the Romanian delegation also visited the African Record Industry, IAD, as well as the Synthetic Fabrics Factory, UTS. The two delegations agreed to hold the 10th session of their joint commission in the Socialist Republic of Romania in the third trimester of 1984. After this final communique was issued, the Romanian delegation left Brazzaville for Kinshasa, Zaire.

## BENIN

### Gabon Foreign Minister Brings Message

*AB112100 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] This morning at the palace of the presidency of the republic, President Kerekou received in audience Brother Martin Bongo, Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his excellency Mr Srinivasan, Indian ambassador to the People's Republic of Benin. The Gabonese foreign minister went to deliver to a our great comrade in struggle a personal message from President Omar Bongo. The contents of this message was not disclosed, but there is no doubt that it could deal with relations between the two countries. Brother Martin Bongo described these relations as good and expressed the wish to see them further strengthened. For his part, the Indian diplomat went to pay a farewell visit to President Kerekou.

## GHANA

### Cooperation Agreement With India Ratified

*AB101905 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text]Ghana and India today exchanged instruments of ratification of agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed 2 years ago in Accra. The agreement provides for spare parts to rehabilitate Tata vehicles in the country, educational materials, and agricultural equipment. The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Indian high commissioner to Ghana, Gurbachan Singh, exchanged the ratification instruments on behalf of their respective governments.

In an address, Dr Obed Asamoah said although Ghana has been receiving various forms of assistance from the Indian Government, no formal cooperation agreement had existed between the two countries until now. He said the politics of Ghana before independence had been strongly influenced by such renowned Indian statesmen like Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru, who together with Dr Kwame Nkrumah, Yugoslav President Josip Tito, and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir of Egypt, formed the Nonaligned Movement. The secretary hoped that in the same spirit, Ghana and India would cooperate to uplift the position of developing countries. In his reply, Mr Singh said after the political independence of the two countries, it is now necessary for both nations to cooperate for economic and technological independence which his government had been working toward to make it possible. He hoped that the present cooperation agreement would be opened to cover more fields for the mutual benefit of Ghana and India.

### Netherlands To Provide $6 Million Aid

*AB112040 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] The Netherlands has earmarked $6 million as aid to Ghana. Three million dollars will be for the agricultural and transport sectors and $2 million is in food aid. The remaining $1 million will be spent on an inputs program for the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions. This hint was given by the new charge d'affaires of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Accra, A.P. Bjillsman, when he called on the Ashanti regional secretary, F.A. Jantuah, in Kumasi. He said the money would be released as soon as the World Bank gave its approval. According to the envoy, the Dutch Government will also establish projects like poultry, piggery, and small-scale farm units in Ghana. He explained that his government's decision to assist Ghana is the result of the favorable attitude toward the country's economy by the World Bank and the IMF.

Mr Bjillsman declared that it is now evident that the Provisional National Defense Council Government is one that one can safely work with. Mr Jantuah said the long-standing relations between Ghana and the Netherlands should be revived to ensure that the two countries benefit from each other. He commended the Dutch Government for its food aid to Ghana and looked forward to more of such concrete aid in the future.

### Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Arrives

*AB141400 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] A 38-member delegation from Upper Volta arrived in Accra today to attend the meeting of the Ghana-Upper Volta Joint Commission for Cooperation. It is led by the Upper Volta minister of foreign affairs, Mr Arba Hama Diallo. Under the joint commission are the subcommittee for transport and communications and the joint border demarcation subcommittee which is expected to submit its final report. The delegation was met on arrival by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Upper Volta ambassador to Ghana, Mr Bamagho.

### Papers Discuss Maneuvers With Upper Volta

*AB101915 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In an editorial headed "History Is Created," the *GHANAIAN TIMES* comments on the Ghana-Upper Volta Armed Forces exercise which ended on Tuesday. The paper says the speeches made by the leaders of the two countries unequivocally underscore the determination and preparedness of the revolutionary processes of both countries to stand up to all the challenges. In his speech, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, proclaimed the high standards of the Ghana Armed Forces and their capacity to hold hands with their Upper Volta counterparts in the defense of the revolutionary processes in the two countries. He said: The more the enemy charges, the more the confidence of the two Armies must increase to foil the enemy, for the people of Ghana and Upper Volta, resolutely backed by their progressive Armed Forces, have set out on the course of revolution, and they will not give in to any enemies. The chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of Upper Volta, Captain Thomas Sankara, declared:

Ghana and Upper Volta share similar revolutionary problems. The two countries would maintain armies which would learn the techniques of modern warfare. Henceforth, the enemies would have to burn all the people of our two countries to succeed. Someone, he continued, is trembling due to this assembly of Ghanaian and Upper Voltan soldiers. At this moment, the observers are unfortunate and sad because of the unity between our two countries. Even though the exercise is between friends, there are enemies watching critically. But our troops, our people, are now ready to fight and defend their rights. If the enemy plans an attack on any of our two countries, it will mean an attack on the entire people of the two countries, and they are determined to fight back as one angry people until, perhaps, they are all burned down to ashes.

The *TIMES* says members of the People's Armed Forces of Ghana are seeing the finest moment of their honorable profession, the moment when they have become not only the true rocks of the people's emancipation but also the spearheads of the revolutionary process and the bulwarks of its security. Together with the Armed Forces of Upper Volta, they have taken the patriotic duty of creating history as officers and men who set two nations to self-realization, set the people on a steady course of ordering their lives as masters of their own destiny, and (?stood) guard to ensure that the revolutionary process succeeds. He called on all progressive soldiers to become part of this history to stand for the defense of the people's revolution to the end.

**Profession Association Official Sentenced**
*AB112035 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] The public tribunal in Accra today sentenced the vice president of the Association of Recognized Professional Bodies, J.N.A. Arthur, to 10 months imprisonment with hard labor in absentia after finding him guilty of printing for circulation seditious material aimed at causing disaffection against the government. In addition, Arthur is to forfeit to the state his Datsun Nissan bus which was used to convey the material to the Midland Press in Accra for cutting. [as heard]

The tribunal, which also sentenced the honorary secretary of the association, Henry D.L. Yartey, to 9 months in prison for the same offense, however ordered that he should be set free on the grounds that he has served a considerable period of time in the cell since his arrest in June this year. The third accused, Ebenezer Otokunor Arthur, an employee of the Justice Ministry and a junior brother of Arthur, was acquitted and discharged.

Otokunor Arthur was charged with obstructing public officers in the performance of their duties by hiding a brief case belonging to his brother which contained incriminating material. A paper carton containing some of the seditious material was also said to have been retrieved from him. In convicting J.N.A. Arthur and Yartey, the chairman of the tribunal, Mr Addo-Aikins, said the material was highly defamatory to the extent that they should be seen as gadgets for creating disaffection among the people against the Provisional National Defense Council, and there is enough evidence to show that Arthur played a leading role in the printing and cyclostyling. He said Yartey has not denied conveying the papers from students, who were co-authors, to the Midland Press, and the only issue left to be settled was whether or not he knew their contents. But considering his connections with Arthur and the fact that he said he glanced through one of the pages and read certain things, the tribunal was convinced that Yartey knew the contents of the material.

Mr Addo-Aikins said, however, that in dealing with them leniently, the tribunal took into consideration the reconciliatory atmosphere in the country. He therefore appealed to Ghanaians to take advantage of this atmosphere and come together to work toward the progress of the nation. On Otokunor Arthur, he said the tribunal found the issue on the brief case unconvincing, for the accused hid it because he knew it contained relevant documents belonging to his brother. He said the tribunal would have been kicking against natural justice if it had taken the issue of the paper carton into consideration and convicted him on a higher offense of which he had no knowledge. He, however, advised him to desist from engaging himself in such ventures or have himself to blame. The tribunal chairman warned that any landlord who knowingly allows his house to be used for propaganda activities against the government will be prosecuted in addition to losing those premises to the state. Before judgment was passed, counsel for Yartey, Dr Earson, pleaded with the tribunal to deal with his client leniently.

## GUINEA

**Sekou Toure Urges ICO Role in Palestinian Issue**
*AB101230 Paris AFP in French 1034 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] Dakar, 10 Nov (AFP) — Guinean President Sekou Toure, vice-chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO), suggested that the Palestinian issue be brought up before a session of the ICO. Since Arab states for some time have been showing dissension which is harmful to peace in the Middle East, the Guinean president asserted, according to Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar, we take the liberty of suggesting that the Palestinian issue, in all its aspects, can be brought up before a session of the ICO. This, he added, would enable the Islamic community to examine it realistically and accurately with a view to defining grounds for a global, fair, and final settlement. The Guinean head of state appealed to the Arab states to do their best in order to stop the systematic slaughtering of the Palestinian forces, which undeniably weakens the moral authority and the credibility of the Palestinian people and the Arab community. Sekou Toure asserted that the inter-Palestinian clashes can benefit only the enemy and weaken Palestinian forces.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

**Four Members of Former Government Released**
*AB141900 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Bissau, Nov 14 (AFP) Four members of former President Luis Cabral's government, overthrown by a coup d'etat in November 1980, have been freed, Guinea-Bissau's president, Joao Bernardo Vieira, said today. Former Navy Chief Juliao Lopes and former Border Force Commander Joseph Sanha were

both arrested after the coup. Ex-Ambassador Honorio Fonseca, who had represented Guinea-Bissau in both Cuba and the Soviet Union, and former Health Minister Joao da Costa, were arrested last year. The president announced his decision to free the men during ceremonies marking the anniversary of the coup.

## IVORY COAST

### Houphouet-Boigny Receives Algerian Envoy

*AB101235 Paris AFP in French 1038 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Nov (AFP) — Ivorian head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny received yesterday at his private residence in Yamoussoukro in central Ivory Coast Gadj Azzout, FLN Central Committee member and secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, official sources announced in Abidjan today. At the end of the audience, the Algerian envoy told the press that the message concerned issues of common interest between his country and Ivory Coast, and African and world problems. The OAU, Gadj Azzout pointed out, plays an important role in problems affecting the continent because it is the only instrument that can enable Africans to find just and lasting solutions to current problems. The Algerian special envoy, who arrived in Yamoussoukro early yesterday afternoon, left immediately after the interview for Abidjan. He was accompanied by Simeon Ake, Ivorian minister of foreign affairs, and Mohamed Aberkane, Algerian ambassador to Abidjan.

### Houphouet-Boigny Addresses National Council

*AB111640 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] Abidjan, 11 Nov (AFP) — Ivorian head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny announced early on Friday afternoon that he was setting a 6-month [as received] deadline for himself to put an end to acts of banditry in the Ivory Coast. Talking at the end of the third meeting in a week of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast National Council, which came after a meeting of the Political Bureau in the morning, the Ivorian head of state also announced a Cabinet reshuffle for 18 November. President Houphouet-Boigny did not mention the proposal made to him insistently on Thursday during the second National Council meeting to establish a residence permit for foreigners living in the Ivory Coast. According to observers in Abidjan, the Ivorian president wants to preserve the image of hospitality enjoyed by his country, even though the problem posed by the increasing influx of foreigners into the Ivory Coast was brought up for the first time at the highest level.

Mr Houphouet-Boigny confirmed that new means will be earmarked to enable the police to ensure security and good conditions in Abidjan and in the interior.

Concerning the financial embezzlement revealed last January following the abolition of the government-leased houses — free accomodation - - for several categories of civil servants, President Houphouet-Boigny said he has total confidence in the judiciary, which should not be pressured nor influenced, and which should punish those involved in the embezzlement. The president disclosed that the commission established to investigate these malpractices had enquired into 17,000 cases of leased houses paid for by the state. The president further said that this enquiry has found that 4 billion CFA francs cannot be accounted for in the management of Logemad, the service in charge of the management of government houses. The Ivorian president pointed out that by next December, the state will pay back rent on 12,000 houses rented by the state and which were suspended following the discovery of the malpractices.

Concerning scholarships, President Houphouet-Boigny announced that they will be maintained for all Ivorian students who are holding them now, but will be withdrawn after two successive failures. New conditions for awarding scholarships will be drawn up for the next academic year. A national commission to award scholarships will be created and no politician will serve on that commission. Furthermore, the two teachers' trade unions — one dissolved and the other suspended — have again been reinstated. They are the National Union for Research and Higher Education, Synares, dissolved in 1982, and the National Union of Secondary School Teachers, Synesci, suspended early this year.

### Speech to National Council

*AB120700 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Speech by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny on 11 November 1983 at the closing session of the National Council meeting in Abidjan — recorded]

[Excerpts] This meeting has afforded us the opportunity to discuss issues in a brotherly manner. After deliberating at the level of the various socioeconomic classes, you have exposed your pertinent thoughts and made suggestions about the three major problems preoccupying us.

First among these problems is security, a prerequisite for any development. Security means peace; peace means justice. Unfortunately, there is insecurity, and I understand the unhappiness felt by most of my fellow countrymen, their anxiety in particular. You asked me to order border patrols, and patrols within the country in order to limit the immigration of bad elements. But we must look at the problem rationally. There are some measures that we have to take immediately whose beneficial consequences would reassure the people and minimize their fears. However, if such measures exist, what are they?

We are not like the United States, which is certainly a big country; neither are we a big island which can only be reached by boat or today by plane. The Ivory Coast is a very small country with a small opening onto the sea that we cannot patrol due to the inadequate means at our disposal. We have three big borders on the east, in the north and in the west.

Our resources are inadequate, and we must admit this because we need time to train worthy policemen, and these policemen cannot be stationed at the borders alone. They must also be in large numbers within the country. Of course we must in the face of this serious danger which threatens our future — insecurity

— coordinate the activities of the policemen with those of the gendarmes and if need be with those of our Army, and our Armed Forces.

We will do it. We will therefore patrol our borders. We will have policemen to control inside the country the influx of immigrants. However, we will advance more quickly if we are able to give them the appropriate means in addition to their devotion. That is why we have released large sums of money for their use before the end of this month so that they may equip themselves with efficient means of transport and inspection which will make it possible to ensure the security that our coura„eous Ivorian people are aspiring for. [applause] They need cars. They will be provided with some. They will be given enough fuel to run them. [applause] They will be armed, more than armed. [applause] To start with, I will ask the assistance of the police, the gendarmerie, and the Armed Forces — because I must make decisions that are in accordance with the country's interests. I have just spent 5 months abroad. You gave me the luxury, it is a very rare luxury in Africa [applause], the luxury of finding the seat with which you entrusted me unoccupied. [applause] Therefore in the same way, I ask you, and I will make sure that it becomes a reality, I give you 5 months to put an end to banditry in Ivory Coast. [applause] Security is the concern of all. I ask — and I will make sure that this is emphasized in the next government — I call for the mobilization of all the people. All those living in our country must be mobilized not to engage in denunciations. It is a task of public salvation. They must help the police. Ivorians and non-Ivorians living in this country and benefiting from the haven of peace that is the Ivory Coast must all condemn all that is likely to disturb this climate of peace which we treasure so much in the Ivory Coast. You, the leaders, must go from district to district, talk with everyone, tell everyone — as I said on 3 November — that the tree of prosperity of the Ivory Coast is for all, both the shade and the fruit. They must help you to heal this tree like we would our eyeballs. [as heard] They will do it, but on condition that you yourselves have enough faith in the future of this country to be able to transmit this faith to all Ivorians by birth and naturalized Ivorians. Can you believe, my brothers, that in 50 years — I will come back to that later because before concluding I will talk to you this morning not as the president but as the big brother of some, the father of others, and even gradfather of others — I say that in 50 years — what is 50 years in the life of a people when the world was born millions of years ago — you will understand. All of you, Ivorians by birth and naturalized Ivorians, do you believe that those who left the desert to come and settle here and are earning a good living, do you think that they will go back to their hamlets? No! Whether you like it or not they are brothers that God has given you and sent to you. Therefore, we must all strive to consider ourselves as brothers, and we must fight together to prevent the criminals from destroying the climate of peace the Ivory Coast enjoys. We will succeed.

Therefore to summarize the problems of security, in the end we will have trained enough policemen to patrol the borders and the country itself. But, in the short term, what is important is that the criminals have been warned that they must disappear, and I repeat that they must disappear within 5 months. [applause] I have told you that my friends and I, the leaders of the party, are very proud, satisfied, and morally reassured. What have we observed after listening to everyone with a growing interest? I can say that after listening to reports by the different speakers, we have observed that Ivorians, who are represented here by the speakers, unanimously agree on the major problems. We agree on the problem of security and on the problems of economic and financial redress initiated since the reorganization and the dissolution of state companies and on the scandal of leased houses.

Concerning the issue of leased houses, I will not come back to what I stated on 3 November. Thanks to the national commission headed by the young man — relatively young compared to others — called Robert Ba, we know today that there were 17,000 leased houses, at least 17,000 houses for which the state made payments by giving the Ministry of Construction the appropriate funds. Unfortunately, part of the money was not handed over to the landlords. Out of the 17,000, we have already checked 12,000. The remainder will be checked at the latest by the end of this month. We shall (?accelerate the process).

However, there are some brothers who live only on rents of their houses and who have not been paid. It is painful to pay them twice what we owe them, what the state owes them. But the monies which were provided for the payment of these leased houses were diverted from their purpose. The Logemad [the office in charge of the management of government houses] complicated things. One wonders how Logemad decided to triple the cost of rents. Houses of 100,000 were rented at 300,000, even 400,000, a month. You can understand that when we presented the budget to the National Assembly, we took account of the real price of these houses. People increased the rent for these houses. We did more than that. We gave grants for repayment within 1 or 2 years, not to small people — the small people have nothing — but to the big men. This is bad. Then we granted loans with the sums destined to pay for the leased houses. A total of 4 billion CFA francs have disappeared. This money passed through the hands of officials who up to now — they will make their statement before the court — do not know what this 4 billion was for or to whom they gave this 4 billion. Will we have to wait until these people are tried and sentenced? You asked for so many things, like seizing their properties. It is the duty of the judiciary to determine all this.

In the same manner that I made the decision concerning security by providing policemen with the necessary means, in the same way, despite the current difficulties which you and I know very well, we have provided a sum to enable the payment of back rent owed by the state by December at the latest. [applause] We also have the problems of scholarships. We have all agreed that they should not continue to be granted automatically. Our means do not allow it, and will never allow it. We cannot grant scholarships to all our children who are attending the secondary school and the university. This does not exist in any part of the world. These are mistakes we must correct, but we must take certain realities into consideration. There are some children who have had scholarships at the level of the university for 1, 2, or 3 years and more if they are medical students. Those who have these scholarships will continue to hold them until the end of their course if they have not had their scholarships withdrawn following two successive failures. This means that the previous scholarships will be maintained. [applause] However, beginning next year 1984, an extended commission, whose composition will

be decided by you, will review this issue at the national as well as the regional levels, once the state has determined the amount of assistance it can give for this purpose. In other words, if our means enable us to grant scholarships to half of the students — I cannot say how many recipients there will be — it is within the framework of this effort by the nation that you will grant — according to the criteria you will determine — scholarships to those who are entitled to them.

## MALI

### Agreement Reached on Cooperation With Algeria

*AB141035 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] The Algerian and Malian ministers of interior in Arar, Algeria, yesterday, agreed on a development program for the cooperation agreements with Tunisia and Niger. Algeria and the people living along the 1,300 km-long border and to construct roads, schools, and health centers there. They also decided to initiate small scale economic projects, cultivate the arable land to feed the people, and set up cooperative stockbreeding projects. Algeria pledged to continue training Malians in the field of telecommunications, justice, and culture, as well as for the police. It will also send instructors to Mali within the framework of protecting civilians.

## NIGER

### President Kountche Names New Cabinet

*AB141325 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Niger was reshuffled this morning. Following is the composition of the new government including the secretary of the government. By Decree No [number indistinct], the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, has reshuffled the Niger Government formed on 24 January 1983.

Article 1: The Government of the Republic of Niger has been reshuffled as follows:

Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state, minister of national defense and interior: Brigadier General Seyni Kountche;
Prime minister: Hamid Algabit;
Planning: Annou Mahamane;
Hydrology and Environment: Yahaya Tounkara;
Information: Daouda Diallo;
National Education: Issoufou Mayaki;
Rural Development: Dr Ari Toubo;
Higher Education and Research: Illa Maikassoua;
Public Works and Town Planning: Moumouni Yacouba;
Delegate for Interior: Amadou Fiti Maiga;
Youth, Sports, and Culture: Amadou Djobo;
Public Health and Social Affairs: Dr Abdou Moudi;
Justice: Allele Elhadji Habibou;
Foreign Affairs and Cooperation: Ide Oumarou;
Finance: Boukari Adji;
Mines and Industry: Sani Koutoubi;
Civil Service and Labor: Hadji Nadji;
Posts and Telecommunications: Salaou Barmou;
Commerce and Transport: Amadou Nouhou;
Secretary of State for Planning: Al-Housseni Mouloul;
Secretary of State for Commerce and Transport: Almoustapha Soumaila;
Secretary of State for National Education: Attaher Darkoye

Article 2: This decree which repeals Decree No 83-11 PRCMS of 24 January 1983 will be published in the official gazette of the Republic of Niger.

Issued in Niamey on 14 November 1983.

## NIGERIA

### Shagari Receives Messages From Stevens, Traore

*AB102100 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] President Shehu Shagari today at State House received two separate messages from the Sierra Leonian president, Dr Siaka Stevens, and the president of Mali, General Moussa Traore. Delivering the messages were the Sierra Leonian minister of trade, Mr Abu Bacar Kamara, and a special envoy from Mali, Mr Djibril Diallo. The message from Dr Siaka Stevens dealt with bilateral economic relations, while the Malian message was about subregional cooperation and international relations.

### Shagari Says Consultations on Chad Begun

*AB111600 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] Nigeria has begun consultations with the OAU and leaders of the countries neighboring Chad and the Chadian leaders in a move to find a lasting solution to the problems facing that country. President Shehu Shagari announced this in Lagos today in an address to participants of the Chief of Army Staff annual conference. The president said Nigeria considered as most crucial the need to help achieve a cease-fire, withdrawal of foreign troops, and the setting up of an observer peacekeeping force under the aegis of the United Nations in Chad. Nigeria, he said, also proposed the convening of a roundtable conference of all the feuding factions to discuss the possibility of a lasting solution to the Chadian problems.

President Shagari commended the role of the Army in the several occasions when it was called upon to be part of the peacekeeping force in Chad and in the Middle East as well as in meeting the challenges of border incursions into our territory. He also commended the important role the Armed Forces had often played to guarantee the internal security of the country, particularly during the period of the recent general election. All this, the president said, underlined the importance of a high state of combat readiness by our forces at all times. President Shehu Shagari noted that while each arm of the forces must upgrade its

separate plans because no modern war could be fought successfully on a single service basis, emphasis should now be given to joint institutions, strategies, and joint contingency planning. He charged that more than ever before, our Armed Forces should pay greater attention to those aspects which enhance their fighting capabilities. President Shagari told the participants that they had already approved the release of some funds to aid the Armed Forces in evolving some joint contingency plans.

**Further on Shagari Speech**

*AB120945 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Text] Plans are underway to establish a Defense Science and Technology Department in the Ministry of Defense. The department will serve primarily as quality control test unit in respect of military hardware to be ordered by the Armed Forces. President Shehu Shagari announced this in an address to participants at the Chief of Army Staff annual conference in Lagos. The president disclosed that the recommendation was made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. President Shehu Shagari expressed the hope that efforts will be intensified to establish a joint Ministry of Defense-Defense Headquaters Research and Development Committee. The unit, he pointed out, will promote and conduct research into military science and technology. The president expressed the ardent wish that the officers would end the conference by rededicating themselves to a more judicious management of all defense resources put under their care.

On the military equipment, the commander in chief said the local automobile industries were being encouraged to produce some of the country's military requirements, such as armored vehicles. In addition, the Defense Industries Corporation will be assisted in producing locally made or assembled military hardware. President Shagari pointed out that this was necessary to conserve the limited foreign exchange resources, especially during this period of economic recession. The president announced that the Federal Government is to introduce a number of welfare programs for members of the Armed Forces. This includes a life insurance scheme, housing loans, free education, and free medical attention after retirement as well as an improvement on the facilities of the Armed Forces Institute of Nigeria, AFIN. The commander in chief declared that the welfare of members of the Armed Forces would also receive sympathetic consideration of his administration in the realization that the least of their duty demanded the highest sacrifice.

**Supreme Court Defers Ruling in Ojukwu Case**

*AB102105 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] The Supreme Court today reserved ruling till the 18th of this month in the appeal launched by the National Party of Nigeria [NPN] senatorial candidate, Chief Emeka Odumegu Ojukwu, against the declaration of Dr Edwin Onwudiwe of the Nigerian People's Party [NPP] as duly elected. Continuing his submission today, Chief Olesemi Williams submitted that the correct number of polling posts for the senatorial zone was 140, and not 138 as submitted yesterday by the appellant counsel, Mr A.N. Anyamene. Basing his argument on the evidence of the witness for the respondent, who was a supervisory officer for the zone during the election, Chief Williams said that there were defects in the original proposal to have 138 booths. He said that six booths meant for Onitsha central were included in the 138, which should not be there. In addition, Chief Williams said, three polling booths were not allocated to anywhere, a total nine booths that did not fit anywhere at all. [sentence as heard] Eleven booths, he said, were also omitted. By simple arithmetic, Chief Williams further submitted, if you deduct nine from 138, you get 129. Then add 11 that were omitted, you have 140. Chief Williams said the difference between 138 and 140 was immaterial to the results of the election, and that even without the 1,000 votes in the so-called two illegal booths his client would still win.

But Mr Justice Ayo Irikefe told Chief Williams the votes in the illegal booths would be material if the case of electoral malpractices were proved. But Chief Williams said the election could not be nullified if allegations of malpractice could be established.

On mutilation of figures by the appellant counsel, Chief Williams said that in the so-called mutilation, NPP was the loser, losing about 111 votes. Rounding up his submissions, the counsel to Chief Ojukwu, Mr Anyamene, asked the court to nullify the election in the whole Onitsha north-east constituency because of the malpractices he had alleged. He said the right of the majority would not be tampered with because that constituency contained only about 10 percent of all the electorate in that senatorial zone.

**Former President Gowon May Return 'Soon'**

*AB130920 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] Lagos, Nov 13 (AFP) — A former Nigerian head of state General Yakubu Gowon may return to Lagos soon after eight years in exile in Britain, according to sources here. General Gowon's opponent in the Nigerian civil war of the late 1960s, Biafran leader Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, was allowed back last year after 13 years absence, and rapidly pledged his support for the ruling National Party of Nigeria.

But in interviews, General Gowon has always denied wanting to re-enter politics, and sources close to him said he was critical of Mr Ojukwu's move. However some political commentators here do not rule out the possibility of a new Ojukwu-Gowon clash, this time for the presidency of Nigeria.

General Gowon's no victor, no vanquished policy after the defeat of breakaway Biafra won him wide support, but this fell away as a result of endemic corruption in his administration. Finally he was ousted by fellow Army officers in July 1975 while he was at an Organization of African Unity summit in July 1975. He had taken power by similar means just nine years earlier.

While in exile he was accused of being behind the attempted coup which caused the death of his successor, General Murtala Mohamed, in February 1976. Originally from central Nigeria, General Gowon was seen during his rule as a compromise head of state in a period of north-south conflict.

**New Oil Well Operating in Cross River**
*AB111606 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] has discovered oil in Emene in the Cross River State. The new oil well, known as Emene I, has an initial daily production capacity of 2,692 barrels. Emene I now brings to 26 the number of oil wells discovered by Nigerian oil exploration parties of the NNPC. The last oil discovery was the Okon I in April this year, also located off-shore in the Cross River State. The oil well at Okon has a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day.

**Decreases in Oil Production, Export Announced**
*AB130716 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] The two crude oil production for August was 40.06 million barrels, showing a 4 percent decrease over the preceding month. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, announced this in Lagos. According to the statement, 27.3 million barrels werre were also exported during the same period, a decrease of 33 percent over the figures in July. The statement said that the figures represented an average production of 1.3 million barrels per day.

## SENEGAL

**Islamic Conference Head Arrives in Dakar**
*AB141030 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Text] Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, arrived in Dakar last night. He was welcomed by Minister of State for External Affairs Moustapha Niasse. Mr Chatti will hold discussions with President Abdou Diouf. Concerning what he will discuss with Senegalese authorities during their meetings, let us listen to what Habib Chatti told Tiga N'da:

[Begin recording] [Chatti] As you know, our Muslim world is currently faced with very serious crises. It has very difficult problems which are the concern of each member countries. We will therefore have much to talk about. As you know, our present major concern is the Palestinian problem, followed by the Iran-Iraq war. I would like to have the opinion of Senegalese authorities, especially President Abdou Diouf, on these two urgent problems.

Also, as you know, we will talk about Afghanistan and the forthcoming Islamic summit scheduled to be held on 15 January in Casablanca. It will be a very important summit which will be held due to the very serious circumstances that I have just mentioned. It is therefore necessary for me to seek the advice and opinion of President Abdou Diouf on the questions that we will discuss at the Casablanca summit.

[N'da] Mr Secretary General, how does your organization appreciate the change in the situation in northern Lebanon?

[Chatti] We are very sad about it. We have also expressed our concern about this situation. We have done everything in our power to help find a solution to this painful problem. We did so right from the beginning — since June 1983 — when I personally visited Damascus and met President al-Asad and also the dissidents who themselves chose to meet President 'Arafat of the PLO. We then engaged in several other steps toward establishing peace. These were not the only initiatives taken, but unfortunately, none of these yielded any results.

[N'da] Mr President, we also know that many solutions have been suggested to end the Iran-Iraq war, but they have always proved to be in vain. Do you think that the Casablanca summit can adopt a new strategy and make new suggestions which have not yet been adopted?

[Chatti] We will talk about them in Casablanca. This is one of the reasons I am here — to discuss this topic with Presidents Abdou Diouf, Sekou Toure, and Jawara. The three of them are members of the peace committee. And today, we will have the opportunity of discussing these problems, and they will probably try to adopt a new strategy on the issue. [end recording]

## TOGO

**Eyadema Speaks at Meeting With Women's Union**
*AB121410 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Speech by President Gnassingbe Eyadema at a meeting in Lome on 10 November with members of the National Union of Togolese Women — recorded]

[Excerpt] I would like to take this opportunity to express to you our deep gratitude for the loyal and constant support which the party and government have always enjoyed from you in the difficult moments of our common life.

Militant members of the National Union of Togolese Women [UNFT], our continent is passing through a period of troubles, shaking up developing countries, and especially our continent, disorder, civil war, and famine, thus obliging the vital forces of the nation to embark on the path of exodus, more than ever dictate to us to close ranks in order to preserve at all costs peace, security, and political stability that we have so dearly won. [applause] Just as we did not lack your support and assistance in the setting up of organs of the party and in the execution of our development programs, we also want to rely on you to safeguard our revolutionary achievements and rout any attempts at destabilization from any quarters whatsoever. We need your assistance so that peace can reign in our country, in every part of the country, in our regions, prefectures, cantons, rural areas, towns, villages, in our streets, in our yards and houses, and in our families and homes. [applause]

You should never forget that the revolution which we launched together is green; it is based on the search for public well-being through agricultural development and our food self-sufficiency policy. It won the support of all because it conforms with the inner aspirations of the Togolese people. But on the other hand, there

is the red revolution, which is striving to impose itself from outside through violence and bloodshed, which sacrifices the faith and dignity of man in the name of a certain ideology, and which resolves all problems through demagogical speeches and theories. It does not conform with the ideals of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and can never win the minds and hearts of the Togolese people.

Nevertheless, we are not spared by the jealous people who envy our peace and stability and wish to see us also torn up, divided, disorganized, humiliated, and subjected to foreign powers. We rely on your increased vigilance in order to save the Togolese people from such surprises for they are proud of their freedom and dignity and whatever the circumstanceswill never sacrifice for all the gold in the world the peace and stability they are now experiencing. [applause] The realistic and fundamental policy of our national movement will never be sold out for anything. We want to be ourselves, loyal to our authenticity and our inner values and not to the steorotypes of what others would want us to be. It is for this reason that every individual, whoever he is and to whatever social rank he belongs, must increase his vigilance to flush out from our ranks the weak, the false militants, the jealous, the envious, and the insatiable ready to sell their souls and fatherland for a mouthful of bread.

If we are not true to ourselves and join the vanguard to wage war against subversion and threats of destabilization, all the efforts and sacrifices that we have made together for the edification of the nation will be useless. We must do everything in our power to eliminate from our midst the dangers that can result from any attempt to question our political policy and our sovereignty. As I have the habit of saying: It is always known when and how it begins but how it ends is never known. When a country is a victim of destabilization, there is no difference between the loyalist and the insurgent elements and when the bullets come out of the guns, they know neither friends nor enemies. The innocent civilians are hurt the most and those who survive leave the country, leaving to the mercy of their aggressors their property, their children, and even their wives, their loved ones. In the ensuing atmosphere of insecurity, all businesses are in a bad shape and the country's economy crumbles. Those who brought the war, after helping you to destroy and disorganize your country, disappear and leave you with the ruins. Afterward there will be a need to rebuild the national edifice which many generations patiently built at the price of countless sacrifices. Thus I have demonstrated to you that those who help you to break down your house will not help you to rebuild it. [applause] This is the danger haunting our states if we do not remain vigilant and united in this great battle we have embarked upon against subversive threats and for the safeguarding of the happiness of the Togolese people.

You were the first to give your support to our revolution and the high responsibilities that you assume today in the life of the nation place you before the people's destiny as equal partners in rights and duties. Your (?finesse), your sensitivity, your know-how, your unflinching commitment to the RPT, your high sense of duty, and your role in the education of the youth and in the shaping of the national awareness are the major trump cards on which we rely to rout the forces of evil and ensure total success of our revolution.

Whatever happens, our main objective will be to defend the nation with our last bit of energy and courage and to make the highest sacrifices if necessary. [applause] Peace and security must be preserved in the cities, villages, hamlets, homes, markets, public places — in a nutshell, all over the country. We must all therefore mobilize ourselves to safeguard the fatherland and to preserve our revolutionary achievements for it is at the price of general mobilization that we will be able to consolidate our peace and security, the pledges of our progress and happiness. Long live the Togolese revolution! Long live the National Union of Togolese Women! Long live peace and national solidarity! [applause]

## UPPER VOLTA

### Netherlands Offers Technical, Financial Grants

*AB131025 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] Bilateral consultations between Upper Volta and the Netherlands which began in Ouagadougou on 9 November under the presidency of Eugene Dondasse, minister of planning and cooperation, ended today. The meeting was sanctioned by a joint communique. According to the communique, the Netherlands delegation was led by Mr (Mazaerak), director of cooperation for development in Africa at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Netherlands Government offered Upper Volta a sum of 34 million florins, about 4.6 billion CFA francs for the year 1983. About 15 million florins is granted under technical assistance and 19 million florins under financial assistance.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the results obtained within the framework of their cooperation. They expressed their desire for a sectorial concentration of the bilateral cooperation, which will be discussed by the two partners. During the deliberations, the two delegations examined the ongoing projects and the cooperation program for the years 1983 and 1984. The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the frank and cordial atmosphere that prevailed throughout their deliberations.

### Libyan Plane Arrives With Food Commodities

*AB141045 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the excellent relations existing between the Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriyahand Upper Volta, a Libyan plane carrying food commodities arrived on Friday afternoon at Ouagadougou International Airport. The cargo was unloaded by militants of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] from the districts of Golgountou, Zougouna, Belogo, and Kamsanse. Thus, 5 tons of rice, 5 tons of macaroni, 5 tons of tea, and 6 tons of sugar were unloaded. This was done in the presence of (Al-haji Jibril), acting Libyan charge d'affaires to Ouagadougou, and Lieutenant Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the CDR. The acting Libyan charge d'affaires said a second plane carrying the same kind of cargo was expected in Ouagadougou in the next few days. When Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, visited our country last April, he expressed Libya's

desire to closely collaborate with Upper Volta. Thus in May this year, Libya sent five consignments of food commodities and medical supplies destined for the Upper Voltan people.

**Mali Special Envoy Comments on Visit**
*AB141115 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Nov 83*

[Text] The chairman of the National Revolutionary Council [CNR] and head of state this morning received in audience General (Filifin) Cissoko, a special envoy from Malian President Moussa Traore. At the end of the audience, Gen Cissoko met the press and explained the reasons for his visit to Inousa Kina of Upper Voltan television:

[Begin recording] [Kina] You have just been received by the chairman of the CNR. Can you tell us about the issues you discussed?

[Cissoko] I have just been received by the chairman of the Upper Voltan Revolutionary Council. I was carrying a message from President Moussa Traore to his brother, and it is this message that I gave him. During this occasion, President Sankara reiterated his fraternal, friendly feelings toward President Moussa Traore, who also has deep, friendly, and brotherly feelings toward him.

[Kina] Malian President General Moussa Traore was in Upper Volta on a visit recently. Why is he sending a special envoy after such a short time?

[Cissoko] As you have said, President Moussa Traore was in Upper Volta recently and not only did this visit take place only very recently, but the two presidents also met afterwards in Niamey. I think there is nothing wrong if now and again friends and brothers send envoys to reiterate the feelings of friendship and brotherhood they have for each other.

[Kina] Mali has just been accepted as a member of the West African Monetary Union [UMOA]. What are the major tasks to be undertaken by the country in order to ensure Mali's effective membership in this organization?

[Cissoko] For Mali's membership in the UMOA, the tasks that we have to carry out are quite technical. Obviously, since we have not been part of this institution for such a long time, our membership to this institution requires that Mali undertake some technical tasks at the domestic and organizational levels. Therefore we now have to carry out these tasks.

[Kina] After Mali's admission to UMOA, certain media talked about Upper Volta's hostility toward the Malian people and toward this admission. Can you confirm or deny this?

[Cissoko] It is true that before Mali's admission to UMOA, the press always accused Upper Volta of having opposed our admission. And we have proof that this was not true, or at least that this was a rumor like so many others. However, it has just been proved that Upper Volta only has feelings of friendship and brotherhood toward Mali, and that Upper Volta has clearly expressed its desire not only not to oppose Mali's admission to UMOA but to help it if it so desires.

[Kina] How did you feel about Upper Volta's stand on this issue?

[Cissoko] We believe that it is a frank and loyal stand, and one that was taken by a brotherly people. The Malian people are very happy about it and express their gratitude toward the Upper Voltan people. [end recording]

**Education Ministry Communique on Reform**
*AB142100 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 14 Nov 83*

[Communique issued by the Ministry of National Education, Arts, and Culture on 14 November 1983 in Ouagadougou]

[Text] Information and awareness week for the reform of the Upper Voltan educational system will effectively begin tomorrow, Tuesday, 15 November 1983 for the whole territory. Tonight, after the 2000 newscast, the minister of national education, arts, and culture will open the week with a broadcast address.

After 23 years of independence, Upper Volta is still practicing a neocolonial system of education which gives no satisfaction to the people of the country. Despite attempts to change this system, the problem of reform of education remains unsolved. Since education is a very important issue, the Upper Voltan people who launched the 4 August 1983 revolution cannot tolerate a neocolonial education in a revolutionary Upper Volta. Thus, the need to inform and make the people deeply aware of the present system so that, in conformity with the policy statement of the National Council of the Revolution, a new Upper Voltan educational system can be implemented that will take into account the needs and the aspirations of the Upper Voltan people.

## ANGOLA

### AFP Reports UNITA Launches New Offensive

*AB151225 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] Paris, Nov 15 (AFP) — Insurgents in Angola today claimed to have taken prisoner five Britons and 12 Portuguese near Cazombo, Moxico Province, on Monday as part of an offensive against the Cuban-backed government in Luanda.

In a statement here, the South African-backed UNITA movement said Monday's operation was part of a second large general offensive against the Soviet-Cuban occupation of Angola.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi) said the offensive was aimed at government positions in Benguela, Cuanza Sul, Cuanza Norte, Huambo and Moxico Provinces.

The Cazombo area where the prisoners were taken is in eastern Angola about 100 kms (65 miles) from the Zambian border.

The insurgents said that Moxico Province was practically liberated except for the capital Luena and the town of Luau. They said the latest offensive was launched to celebrate Angola's independence from Portugal, on November 11, 1975.

According to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, the government forces have for their part launched an anti-guerrilla offensive in Bie Province.

### Luanda on Bie Fighting

*MB150813 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Nov 83*

[Text] The glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] continue to carry out armed actions with success and determination in some provinces of our country against UNITA puppet gangsters, who are infiltrated into Angolan territory by the racist South African regime which is illegally occupying the Namibian territory.

Accordingly, (?35) counterrevolutionaries belonging to the UNITA puppet group were recently killed by the Angolan Armed Forces during an operation carried out some 65 km from Chitembo in Bie Province. In this operation, the glorious FAPLA destroyed a base and captured a number of documents and typewriters, a quantity of weapons, and ammunition.

Also in Bie Province, some 47 km from its capital, Kuito, the People's Defense Organization neutralized a group of UNITA bandits. They killed seven counterrevolutionaries and recovered a number of weapons. In addition, a group of bandits who were trying to infiltrate the Calucinga commune in Andulo in the same province was disbanded. In their flight, the bandits left behind a large quantity of assorted weapons, documents, and Portuguese currency.

### Talks Held With Visiting Spanish Delegation

*MB101448 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83*

[Text] A delegation from the Spanish Socialist Workers Party has arrived in Luanda for a 5-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party. Talks began this afternoon between a Spanish delegation led by (Juan Heriquez Martinez el Foro), member of the executive commission of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and a delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party led by Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party. The talks are centered on analyzing the current international situation and prospects for promoting ties of friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties.

## BOTSWANA

### XINHUA Interviews Masire on Upcoming PRC Visit

*MB101441 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has expressed the hope that there will be some new important developments in the relations between the Governments of Botswana and China after his forthcoming visit to that country. Dr Masire said this in an interview this morning with the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reporter at the office of the president. He stated that during his stay in China in 1980, before he was called back due to the late Sir Seretse's illness, he had admired the discipline, morale, willingness, and ability to work for the benefit of their country of the people of China. The president said these factors would help a lot in the development of the two countries if there was increased cooperation and mutual understanding between the concerned governments.

Answering a question on the region's border issue, Dr Masire said Botswana was very much concerned, adding that the government had nothing else to tell after what had been seen or heard over Radio Botswana and read in the *DAILY NEWS*. He said the government was looking closely into the matter. The president also talked about the Namibian independence issue, condemning South Africa and the United States for linking the presence of Cuban troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia. Dr Masire pointed out that it was unfortunate that the implementation of the provisions of UN Resolution 435 could be delayed by such an irrelevant subject.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Education Minister Returns From Cuban Conference

*MB101252 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 Nov 83*

[Text] Mozambique's education minister, Graca Machel, returned to Maputo yesterday from Cuba, where she had been discussing the role of education in the comprehensive development of socialist countries. She had been in Cuba for the fifth

conference of education ministers from socialist countries, whose discussions also covered the involvement of the family in education and the social function of the school. Graca Machel said that the ministers had approved a resolution that condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and had expressed solidarity with the Cuban people. They had listened to eyewitness accounts of the invasion given by Cuban workers who were evacuated from Grenada. During her visit to Cuba, Graca Machel visited the Island of Youth, where thousands of Mozambican students are receiving secondary education. Other African countries at the Havana meeting were Angola, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe.

### Friendship Delegation Returns From PRC Visit

*MB111544 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] A delegation of the Mozambique Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples [AMASP] returned to the country's capital this week after a 3-week visit to the People's the AMASP delegation was received at the People's Palace by the state councillor, Ji Pengfei, and also visited the Mao Zedong Mausoleum, the Imperial Palace and many other historical sites in the city. In Shanghai, Guongzhou, (Chauyin), and in other Chinese cities, and regions, the AMASP delegation visited industrial and agricultural units, village, communes, juvenile education centers, and various places connected with the history, culture, and civilization of China, which dates back 1,000 years.

The visit to that Asian socialist country was made at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The AMASP delegation was led by Major General Jose Moaine, the secretary of the Committee for Africa, Asia, and Latin America, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, and governor of Maputo Province.

### Machel Decree Appoints Deputy Foreign Minister

*MB112015 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Nov*

[Text] Daniel Mbanze has been appointed to the post of deputy foreign minister by presidential decree issued today. He was formerly the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Zambia.

## NAMIBIA

### Authorities Extend Amnesty for SWAPO Insurgents

*MB110932 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] The authorities in South-West Africa/Namibia have extended the amnesty being granted to SWAPO terrorists who want to return home to live in peace. Since 1980 122 former insurgents have returned to the territory from neighboring countries. They were accompanied by 31 women and children.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Foreign Ministers Meet in Venda 11 Nov

*MB111310 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of South Africa, the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei met at Thohoyandou in the Republic of Venda today to compile an agenda for the second meeting of the development council to be held in Pretoria on the 25th of this month. The South African delegation was led by the minister of external affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha. The meeting was the result of the summit conference held in 1982, where it was decided to establish a comprehensive multilateral cooperation system comprising a development council of ministers, a multilateral economic and financial committee, and seven other multilateral technical committees.

The committees are to concentrate on matters brought to their attention or assigned to them. The chairmen of the various technical committees met in Pretoria yesterday to report to the economic and financial committee. Speaking at today's meeting, spokesmen for the five states said the year had been a very productive one. Although they had dealt mainly with problems which were causing friction at the beginning of the year, the pattern of cooperation had developed into a planning action which had already led to the identification of future development in the states.

### Pik Botha on Meeting

*MB111950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, says much was discussed and much agreed upon at today's meeting with his counterpart from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei [TBVC]. Interviewed by the SABC [South Africa Broadcasting Company], he described the talks in Venda as most constructive and said that he had been impressed with the contributions from the ministers from the TBVC countries. It was his view that if this trend continued South Africa would achieve the prosperity and stability to which everyone was entitled.

The Ciskeian foreign minister, Mr B.A. Mpitie said that economic issues were discussed at length at the meeting. Politics, he said, had played no part in the talks, and the matters raised would be discussed further at a second meeting in 2 weeks time.

### PFP Leaders Assess Post-Referendum Problems

*MB110938 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] Three senior members of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] have agreed in a television program that serious attention will have to be given at the meeting of the federal council of the party next week to the problems the party faces after the referen

dum. The chairman of the executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said there could be no doubt that the party was facing serious problems after the overwhelming majority by which the new constitutional dispensation had been accepted in the referendum. He said it would be irresponsible to ignore this or to try to avoid the challenge it brought. He said he, however, disagreed with critics who alleged that it was a total dilemma for the PFP.

The leader of the party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said he believed members of the PFP who had voted in favor of the new constitution might consider supporting the government if the government's attempts satisfied them. He said it was, however, to be doubted that these members would leave the party permanently. Dr Slabbert said no meaningful groupings existed within the ranks of his party as far as policy or principles were concerned, and it was a total misconception to refer to opposing groups within the PFP.

The member of Parliament for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwartz, said serious thought would have to be given at the meeting of the executive to the support the PFP enjoyed, if statistical analyses of the referendum were correct. He said that according to the analyses, the support for the PFP had dropped from 18 to about 9 percent since the general election. The three men agreed, however, that the main problems within the PFP could be cleared up at the meeting of the executive and at the congress of the party.

**Indian Differences on New Constitution Reported**

*MB111300 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] A fierce battle is looming between supporters and opponents of the South African Indian Council [SAIC]. The SAIC is campaigning to rally support for the new constitution, but is facing determined opposition. Carmen Ricard in Durban has the story:

[Ricard] Battle lines have been drawn here with today's announcement that an anticonstitution group spearheaded by the UDF [United Democratic Front]-affiliated Natal and Transvaal Indian congresses are to hold a major rally on Monday evening. The SAIC has already organized an invitation-only meeting in the Durban city hall at lunch time on the same day. This meeting is to be addressed by the prime minister, Pieter Botha, and the SAIC members have each been given a number of invitations to distribute so that the hall is packed with pro-constitution supporters. SAIC critics say this meeting will convey a false idea to Botha of the support the government's new deal has among Indian people. They are determined that the evening rally will present the opposite impression, and it's clear both sides are regarding the meetings as a show of strength.

**Anticonstitutional Pamphlets Confiscated**

*MB111302 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83*

[Text] Durban security police have confiscated 18,000 leaflets advertising an anticonstitutional meeting next Monday night. The meeting has been organized jointly by the Natal and Transvaal Indian congresses. Carmen Ricard:

[Ricard] According to Natal Indian Council officials, security police claimed they were taking the pamphlets because they had reason to believe they were undersirable. The Indian Congress is now briefing a legal team with a view to taking urgent action to have the pamphlets returned. Heading the list of speakers for Monday night's meeting is Alan Boesak. The meeting will form a focus for opposition to the government's new deal and will follow a midday invitation-only rally called by the South African Indian Council [SAIC] to give support to their keynote speaker, Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Meanwhile, prevoting tempers flared in Chatsworth last night when students on door-to-door canvassing against the constitution became involved in an argument with SAIC head Amirchand Rajbansi. Students claim that police were called to the scene, but Rajbansi denies this. Police told me this morning that they had been called out to a home in the vicinity last night.